

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SUPREME COURT

PART 9 OF 14

**FILE NUMBER 52-91496 ; 62-9180 ; 62-36032 ;
62-24764 ; 62-28297 ; 62-28564 ; 62-38574 ;
62-38742 ; 62-43184 ; 62-105555**

FILE DESCRIPTION

BUREAU FILE

SUBJECT Supreme Court

FILE NO. 52-91496

62-9180

62-36032

62-24764

62-28297

62-28564

62-38574

62-38742

62-43184

62-105555

FBI

Date: 6/12/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY

FROM: SAC, WFO (52-10929) (P)

UNSUB; Fire in Supreme Court
Building, Washington, D. C.DGP
(OO:WFO)

Re WFO airtel to Bureau 6/10/69.

On 6/10/69 [REDACTED], Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D. C., turned over to SA [REDACTED] WFO, the following items: one aerosol general purpose deodorant can, one battery-type cable with alligator clip and steel wool. All of the foregoing items had been found inside the burned trash cart in the elevator at the Supreme Court Building, Washington, D. C. [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] stated they had no information that the foregoing items may have caused the fire, nor did they know the fire's origin. They did not know how the items came to be in the trash can.

On 6/11/69 [REDACTED] U. S. Supreme Court Building, WDC, stated he had cleaned out the carpenter shop on 6/10/69 somewhere between 12:00 noon and 1 p.m. and the following items were thrown into a trash cart: one aerosol spray deodorant can, one battery cable with an alligator

③ - Bureau
1 - WFO

(4)

MCT-15

52-91496-

JUN 18 1969

REC-106

CC Rosent
SEVEN

-AIRTEL-

Approved: _____

Sent _____

M

Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

INDEXED FILES

53 JUL 14 1969

6-12-69
Copy & spec retained in Lab
for Lab action & report

Hd-LN
200

10
MAL

6
JUN 18 1969

clip, some steel wook and miscellaneous other items. He recalls putting them into a trash cart. The cart was taken to the storage area near elevator number six, in which the fire started.

The trash cart was eventually found in the burned elevator on the second floor. The doors to the elevator are usually left open after being used; however, they were closed when fire was discovered. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] U. S. Supreme Court Building, WDC, stated that the elevator doors have been known to close by themselves. He added that persons sometimes get stuck in the elevator and will then force the doors open. The doors would then close behind the person leaving the elevator at that floor.

While [REDACTED] was being interviewed he received a call that one of the employees was stuck in an elevator. The employee then called back saying that he had gotten himself out by pushing the doors apart.

[REDACTED] stated that the elevators are subject to having their doors accidentally closed. He checks the mechanisms every day to see which elevators are that way. He continued that he has heard of fires being accidentally started in trash and he also has removed trash carts which have been left on the elevators.

[REDACTED] U. S. Supreme Court Building, stated that there have been accidental fires in the trash before.

On 6/11/69 [REDACTED] Metropolitan Fire Department, Fire Investigation Section, was apprised of the fact that the items previously mentioned as having been

b7c

WFO 52-10929

b7C recovered from the fire were thrown out in the trash. [REDACTED] stated that the steel wool could easily catch fire from a match or spark which may have been carelessly thrown into the trash cart.

Items recovered from the trash were hand carried to the FBI Laboratory on 6/11/69 to be processed for anything of an evidentiary nature.

LEAD

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

AT WASHINGTON, D. C. Will maintain contact with the MPD and Metropolitan Fire Department, WDC, for any additional information regarding the above-captioned case.

7-2
RECORDED
6-17-69
jrn

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re:

**UNSUB; Fire in Supreme Court
Building, Washington, D.C.;
DGP**

File # **52-91496-1**
Lab. # **PC-B7362 LN**

Examination requested by:

Washington Field Office
FBI, WFO (52-10929) At 6-12/6-10

Examination requested:

Chem Anal (gene)

Date received:

6-12

Result of Examination:

Examination by:

91-43 - NO FLAMMABLE ACCELERANTS FOUND.

Per del by SA [REDACTED] on 6-12

Specimens submitted for examination

Q1 **Aerosol can**
Q2 **Cable with debris**
Q3 **Steel wool**

Lois ypt
[REDACTED]
7/2/69

Rec'd 6-12-69 by personal delivery from WFO. Personal
delivery of Q₁, Q₂ and Q₃ was made by [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] b7c

Q₁ several pan - received in a large clear plastic envelope
which was sealed w/ staples and evidence tape. A
piece of white lined note-book paper was also con-
tained in the envelope and was marked w/ information
concerning Q₁. The plastic envelope was contained in a
large manila Bureau envelope, measuring approx. 12 1/2" x 9 1/2"
which was sealed w/ evidence tape when received.
no odor of an accelerant present
toxic to litmus.

tested in water - no flamm. residue obtained

Q₂ cables with debris - received in a clear plastic bag which
was sealed w/ evidence tape. This in turn was contained
in a large plastic envelope, which was sealed w/ evidence
tape. This envelope also contained a piece of white lined
note-book paper which was labeled w/ information concern-
ing Q₂. The plastic envelope was contained in a large manila
Bureau envelope, measuring approx. 12 1/2" x 9 1/2" which was

sealed in evidence tape when received.
no distinct odor of any flammable substance.

Basic to Titmus

Soaked in water - no oily residue obtained

Q3 Steel wool - received in a clear plastic envelope
which was sealed in evidence tape i.e. piece of linen white
note book paper was also contained in the envelope and
was labeled in information concerning Q3; the plastic
envelope was contained in a large manila Kanawha
envelope measuring approx 13 1/2" x 11 1/2" which was sealed in
evidence tape when received.

no particular odor of any flammable material
Basic to Titmus

Soaked in water - recovered no oily residue

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

DATE: 7/2/69

Re: UNSUB; Fire in Supreme Court
Building, Washington, D. C.;
DGP

TO: WFO

Invoice of Contents

Q1 through Q3

DISPOSED OF IN THE LAB PER INSTRUCTIONS
PICK UP ON of WFO Supra
BY [REDACTED] b7c Hand Box

- ☐ Crypt.-Trans.
- ☐ Document
- ☒ ~~Lab~~
- ☐ Radio Engineering
- ☐ LFPS

Special Instructions:

Mail Room: Show shipment date and registry number.
Shipping Room: Show shipment date; bill of lading number;
initial invoice; return to Section checked in block; after
initialing in block, invoice to be placed in administrative file.

FBI File No. 52-91496

7/2/69

PC-B7362 LN

56 JAN 29 1970

June 11, 1969

GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

Attached pertains to fire that broke out in elevator shaft of Supreme Court Building 6/10/69. Battery connectors, steel wool, and aerosol deodorant can located by Metropolitan Fire Department in area where fire believed to have originated. Evidence being submitted to FBI Laboratory for examination. Matter being followed to determine if arson involved and if so investigation will be initiated as possible violation of Destruction of Government Property Statute.

67C
[REDACTED] Rjm
D

✓ rm
BH

F B I

Date: **6/10/69**

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Bishop _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, WFO (52-)

UNSUB; Fire in Supreme
Court Building,
Washington, D.C.

~~TOP SECRET~~ DESTRUCTION OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY
(OO:WFO)

Office of Origin

On 6/10/69 fire broke out in elevator/shaft of number six of the Supreme Court Building, WDC. Elevator is usually locked and is used mainly for freight. Elevator services basement to second floor.

Alarm received by Metropolitan Fire Department at 4:18 p.m., 6/10/69. [REDACTED] Metropolitan Fire Department, Fire Investigative Section, states extensive damage caused to elevator shaft and surrounding rooms. Fire believed to have started in trash cart which was locked in the elevator on the second floor. In the debris [REDACTED] found alligator type battery connectors, steel wool and aerosol deodorant can all of which were turned over to [REDACTED] Mobile Crime Unit [REDACTED] stated this would bring up possibility of suspicious origin of fire, but did not rule out fire having been accidentally started by a cigarette.

REC- 106

52 - 91496 - 2

Cart believed to have been placed in the elevator somewhere around three p.m., 6/10/69. No evidence of explosion and no injuries. Elevator is not for public use and it is not known who was the last one to use it.

2 - Bureau
1 - WFO

1 JUN 18 1969

Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent

~~SEVEN~~ ~~SIX~~

WFO 52-

LEADS

WASHINGTON FIELD

AT WASHINGTON, D.C. (1) Will obtain evidence from MPD Mobile Crime Unit which will be hand carried to the FBI Laboratory.

(2) Appropriate interviews to be conducted.



1 - Office 7133

**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535**

To: **FBI, Washington Field Office (52-10929)** Date: **7/2/69**

Re: **UNSUB; Fire in Supreme Court
Building, Washington, D. C.;
DGP**

John Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

FBI File No. **52 91496-2**
Lab. No. **PC-B7362 LN**

Examination requested by: **Washington Field Office**

Reference: **Airtels 6/12/69 and 6/10/69**

Examination requested: **Chemical Analyses**

Remarks:

**Specimens Q1 through Q3 are being retained in the
Laboratory until called for by a representative from
Washington Field Office.**

Rm 7133

MAILED 20
JUL 2 - 1969
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (2) (2 Lab report)

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

JUL 14 1969

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

RFB

REPORT
of the



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: FBI, Washington Field Office

Date: 7/2/69

Re: UNSUB; Fire in Supreme Court
Building, Washington, D. C.;
DGP

FBI File No. 52-91496

Lab. No. PC-B7362 LN

b7c

Specimens received personally delivered by SA [REDACTED] on 6/12/69

- Q1 Aerosol can
- Q2 Cable with debris
- Q3 Steel wool

Results of examination:

Specimens Q1 through Q3 were examined for traces of flammable accelerants and oxidizing chemicals commonly associated with incendiary fires, but none were found.

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (52-91496)

DATE: 7/24/69

FROM : SAC, WFO (52-10929) (C)

SUBJECT: UNSUB; Fire in Supreme
Court Building, Washington,
D. C.
DGP
(OO:WFO)

ReWFO airtel to Director, 6/10/69; WFO airtel to
Director, 6/12/69; and Laboratory Report, 7/2/69.

No further information was developed through con-
tact with the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) and the
Fire Marshal, Metropolitan Fire Department (MFD).

b7c
[REDACTED] MFD, Fire Inspection Section, advised
that to his knowledge there was no evidence of arson and
that the fire was probably the result of a careless acci-
dent resulting from something, such as a lit cigarette,
being thrown into the trash barrel.

An examination of items removed from the fire
were forwarded to the FBI Laboratory revealed no traces of
flamable accelerants or oxidizing chemicals commonly asso-
ciated with incendiary fires.

Since all logical investigation has been conducted
and no evidence of arson has been developed, WFO is discon-
tinuing any further investigation into this matter.

1A
② - Bureau
1 - WFO

(3)

EX-116

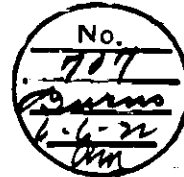
REC 67

52-91496-3

JUL 28 1969



Buffalo
OK 6/1/22



Supreme Court Judge
Washington DC

I saw at home called
the "You" of Government but will
not sign only as you and who
President wants me too

Italy Sculptor as Seagull
my Legd Guardian Ship
but I hold Sculptor. As others
who kill 1st Dr. Helan, and
Joseph Vennin who kill
Senator McAdoo under assumed
name. Abraham Henson - 1st
under name of Brown and
Rudolph Vennin the big belly
line - I know the belly -

7/2/22

I Switched of Harmon 3 Pent. Left
 he signed Seacoast Bank Pent.
 very Pent. then signed then
 signed the Pent. up tells her
 line then signed then the eye
 step - 12 Brown eye then eye
 Key of Blue stepped in and then
 signed with the woman Pent.
 gave eye Key. Strongly fact
 that eye Key signed to keep
 up of mass lies.

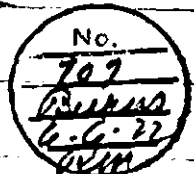
Can I have a nurse and
 is of the next
 is the this receipt of Cassius
 signed and signed - crossed and
 they sign with some money
 this key receipt who told
 Mrs. when at home an eye
 Key but my father will not
 let him get out of us much

has caught by Sharkey
(Outs - Repeatedly)

[REDACTED]

b7c

Manchester
my



This catches I'dy Rps,
withhurst of Buffalo
my, and you checkers
for - note agent - Gumb

W.A.P.H.

June 8, 1952

62-2550-1

JUN 12 1952

b7C

P. O. Box 508,
Buffalo, New York.

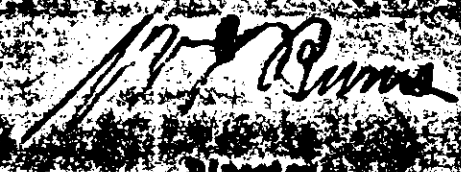
62-2550-1

Dear Sir:

I am transmitting herewith a photostat of a letter received by the Supreme Court from Manchester, New York, the signature being illegible. Apparently the writer is mentally unbalanced.

The next time you have an Agent in that vicinity have him investigate and if he feels it is necessary have him call the writer's case to the proper local authorities.

Very truly yours,



W.A.P.H.

Director

62-2550-1	
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 12 1952	
FBI - BUFFALO	

Bureau letter 6/5/22 [REDACTED]

Instructions received from Agent in Charge, M.F. Jackson b7c

REPORT MADE AT: Buffalo, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: 7/8/22	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 7/7/22	REPORT MADE BY: [REDACTED]
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: [REDACTED] MANCHESTER, N.Y. WRITER OF LETTERS TO SUPREME COURT JUDGE, WASHINGTON			
FACTS DEVELOPED: At Manchester, N.Y. 62-2550 Attention Mr. Keen-4 62-2550-2 CASE NO. 15186 JUL 14 1922 RECORDED With reference to the above letter:- Pursuant to instructions, Agent proceeded to Manchester, N.Y. and interviewed the Postmaster. The Postmaster stated that the writer's name was [REDACTED] and that she resided with [REDACTED], and also advised Agent that subject had written several letters to him, and had written many letters to the Governor of New York State, and that the Governor's secretary had written back and had her examined, but they did not do anything but warn her sister to keep her quiet. b7c Agent proceeded to the State Street address and interviewed [REDACTED] who stated that subject had been in the insane asylum in Clarinda, Iowa about one year, in 1916-1917, and that she reads a lot of papers and likes to intercede for different countries in Europe. Agent endeavored to question subject, but she would give him no information. Agent warned [REDACTED] that she would have to stop writing these letters, and she assured Agent that she would do her utmost. Agent also called subject's case to the town Constable, [REDACTED] and he assured Agent that he would take the proper action. CLOSED.			
REFERENCE:	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Washington-2; Buffalo-1 JC/CLR		

RESOLUTION

62-2550
JH

(Introduced by Rome G. Brown and adopted at the Annual Meeting of the Hennepin County Bar Association, held at Minneapolis, Minnesota, on Friday, June 30, 1922).

WHEREAS a proposition is being urged upon the people of the United States to pass an amendment to the Federal Constitution, under the terms of which the courts shall be deprived of their power finally to decide as to the constitutionality of legislative enactments, by giving to the Congress the power to annul or veto any decision of the Federal Supreme Court declaring a federal statute unconstitutional, or by making any such judicial decision subject to recall by legislative or popular referendum;

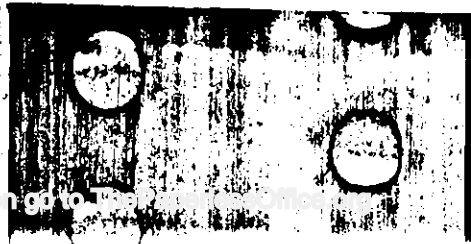
AND WHEREAS such amendment would have the effect to nullify the safeguards of our Constitutional Government for the protection of the rights of the individual and of minorities against encroachment and oppression by the whim of majorities, and would lead to a government by the temporary whim of legislative or popular prejudice and to inconsistency, inequality and discrimination in the application and enforcement of constitutional safeguards, and thereby be subversive of our Constitutional Democracy;

AND WHEREAS such amendment would be contrary to the fundamental theory of our Constitutional Government, as urged by Hamilton, when he said:

"There is no liberty where the power of judging be not separate from the legislative and executive power";

and as stated by Washington, when, urging respect for the judicial power to enforce constitutional limitations, he said:

"The constitution which at any time exists, till changed by the explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all";



and as stated by the Supreme Court of the United States, speaking through Chief Justice Marshall in the case of Marbury vs. Madison, (1 Cranch 368, 388) when, referring to the safeguarding provisions in the Constitution that the legislative powers be kept separate from the powers of the judiciary, that Court said:

"To what purpose are powers limited and to what purpose is that limitation committed to writing if these limits may, at any time, be passed by those intended to be restrained, . . . It is a proposition too plain to be contested, that either the Constitution controls any legislative act repugnant to it, or that the legislature may alter the Constitution by an ordinary act . . . If the latter be true, then written constitutions are absurd attempts, on the part of the people, to limit a power in its own nature il-
limitable";

and, as stated by Abraham Lincoln, when, referring to our present system of constitutional checks and limitations and the power of the courts to enforce them, he said:

"Whoever rejects it does of necessity fly to anarchy or despotism";

and as stated by Elihu Root, when he said:

"A sovereign people which declares that all men have certain inalienable rights, and imposes upon itself the great impersonal rules of conduct deemed necessary for the preservation of those rights, and at the same time declares that it will disregard those rules whenever, in any particular case, it is the wish of a majority of its voters to do so, establishes as complete a contradiction to the fundamental principles of our government as it is possible to conceive."

AND WHEREAS the adoption of such amendment would have the effect to eliminate all distinctions between the powers of legislation which have by the Constitution been retained by the respective States and those which were specifically granted to the Federal Government, and would thereby tend to deprive the States of their reserved rights of self-government, and to centralize all powers of government, local and national, in the Congress, according as the Congress might from time to time choose; and thereby such amendment in the aforesaid respects and in other

respects would tend to become the basis of arbitrary and unlimited legislative powers in the Congress to disregard, in chosen instances, all other constitutional limitations on legislative power and through such processes to change our system of government from a government by law to a government by men; and further would tend to leave the individual citizen and minorities subject to the caprices and whims of temporary majorities and without the protection of the safeguarding principles of the Bills of Rights established by Magna Charta and written into all American Constitutions, state and federal;

AND WHEREAS the advocacy of such constitutional amendment can be founded only upon disregard or ignorance of the principles of government which have made our American system the most efficient protection against oppression and a scientific model for the establishment of constitutional democracies having in view the freedom of the citizen from the tyranny of either a pure democracy, on the one hand, or of an arbitrary monarchy or oligarchy, upon the other hand;

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Hennepin County Bar Association that we express our unqualified opposition to such constitutional amendment or to any amendment of similar character as a most dangerous menace to our American Government and to American Institutions; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that we individually and collectively urge upon all lawyers and upon all citizens, both within and without this Association, to exercise the utmost activity in opposing any such amendment and in teaching its repugnance to the principles of our Constitutional Government and its menace to the individual liberties guaranteed by our American Constitutions;

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded by the proper officers of this Association to every bar association in the country, and particularly to the American Bar Association, with the request that such action be taken that the opposition of American lawyers to such proposed amendment may be announced and published with the utmost emphasis and with the greatest promptness possible.

U. S. Supreme Court.

Attempt to deprive Supreme Court of
power to decide Constitutionality of Legislation

File and record recording

Department of Justice,

Bureau of Investigation.

KRB: GER

WASHINGTON, D. C.

July 28, 1924.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ACTING DIRECTOR.

The Supreme Court, in the past, has had the services of a Special Agent when in session. I would suggest that this work be done, in the future, by the Marshal's office, as I believe it should come under their jurisdiction.

The Supreme Court meets October 1st.

Very truly yours,

E. R. Bohner

E. R. BOHNER,
Agent in Charge.

RECORDED & INDEXED

AUG 1 - 1924

62-9180-1	
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
JUL 31 1924 A.M.	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
HOOVER	FILE

*Memorandum
to
7/30/24
J. Edgar*

Department of Justice,

Bureau of Investigation.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

July 29, 1924.

Mr. J. E. Hoover,
Acting Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice.

Dear Sir:

Re: ASSIGNING A SPECIAL AGENT TO THE
SUPREME COURT.

Referring to my memorandum, dated July 28th, in regard to transferring the above duties to the office of the United States Marshal to the Supreme Court, I would submit the following facts, showing the amount of money expended in twelve months from funds, by having an Agent assigned there:

June, 1923.....	\$103.50
July, "	106.95
August, "	106.95
Sept., "	103.50
Oct., "	106.95
Nov., "	58.65
Dec., "	27.60
Jan., 1924.....	93.15
Feb., "	37.95
Mar., "	58.65
April "	79.35
May "	17.25
	<u>\$900.45</u>

I would call attention to the fact that the guarding of the Court evidently belongs in the hands of United States Marshal [redacted] (having no connection with the duties of the Marshal of this District). At the time of the War, Justice White requested one of the Agents be assigned to the Supreme Court, and Agent [redacted] was so assigned. At that time, Agent

RECORDED & INDEXED

AUG 1 1924

62-9180-2
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 31 1924 A.M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Memorandum for
Mr. Hoover

Page 2.

7/29/24

[REDACTED] was employed in the file room of the Bureau, and was handicapped in his work on account of his physical condition.

Several attorneys of the Department interested themselves in his behalf, and [REDACTED] was asked to let [REDACTED] take his place at the Supreme Court, to which he assented.

b7C
b6
At that time, Marshal [REDACTED] remarked "that if you are going to give me a man for protection, do not give me a one armed man." However, he accepted [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] with one of Marshal [REDACTED]'s bailiffs, act in conjunction in guarding the Justices.

I believe that the guarding of the Supreme Court Justices belongs to United States Marshal [REDACTED] who, as stated, has one of his bailiffs doing that work now.

Very truly yours,

E. R. Bohner

E. R. BOHNER,
Agent in Charge.

JEE/LM

July 30, 1924.

62-9180-2

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HOLLAND.

The Supreme Court has in the past had the services of a Special Agent when in session. I would suggest that the work which has been done in the past, which is practically that of guarding the Supreme Court, in the future be performed by the Marshal's office as I believe it should come under the jurisdiction of that office. The Supreme Court reconvenes in October 1st and my purpose in calling this to your attention now is in order that some arrangements may be made so that the Bureau will not be requested to assign an Agent for this duty at that time.

Very truly yours,

Acting Director.

MAILED
JUL 30 1924

62

From
ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL HOLLAND

To

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

Memorandum

Attorney General	
Solicitor General	
Ass't to Att'y General	
Gen'l Lovett	
Gen'l Hoppin	
Gen'l Willebrandt	
Gen'l Ottinger	
Gen'l Wells	
Gen'l Donovan	
Mr. Martin	
Directors, W. T. S.	
Mr. Cameron	
Mr. Strong	
Director, Bur. Inves.	
Mr. Harris	
Mr. Votaw	
Mr. Stewart	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Sornborger	
Mr. Robb	
Mr. Caldwell	
Miss Anderson	

Thank him
and send
to Hoover

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

ADDRESS REPLY TO
"THE ATTORNEY GENERAL"
AND REFER TO
INITIALS AND NUMBER

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

October 23, 1924

MEMORANDUM TO MR. HOOVER.

Kindly note the attached letter from
the Chief Justice, in which he advises that the
Court will not need at present the services of a
Special Agent of the Department.

Respectfully,

Rush L. Holland
Rush L. Holland,
Assistant Attorney General.

62-9180

File

For

RECORDED & INDEXED OCT 30 1924

62-9180-3	
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
OCT 28 1924 P.M.	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
Division 1	FILE

Supreme Court of the United States,
Washington, D.C.

October 21, 1924.

My dear Mr. Holland:

I brought the matter of the assignment of a Special Agent of the Department of Justice to duty with the Supreme Court to the members of that body at its Conference, and we conclude that we do not need - at present at least - the services of a Special Agent from your Department. This is in answer to your letter of August 13th and your letter of October 14th.

Sincerely yours,



Hon. Rush L. Holland,
Assistant Attorney General,
Washington, D. C.

OCT 30 1924

RECORDED & INDEXED	
62-9180-3	
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
OCT 28 1924 P.M.	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
Division 1	FILE

To Lawyers

This is a book which every law firm should require all of its associates to read. The Supreme Court is at least persuasive authority in every jurisdiction.

To Railroad Executives Executives of Public Utilities Insurance Officials Bank Directors

You will want to be informed of the latest decisions of the Supreme Court in your specific field and in related fields. This book gives you the information in clear and concise manner.

To Laymen

Every person should have the opportunity of acquainting himself with the work of the Supreme Court of the United States. The decisions of the Supreme Court are the pronouncements of the highest court of the land. They affect the people of the United States with greater finality than the enactments of Congress. This court can nullify acts of Congress or the orders of the President. There is no appeal from its interpretation of the Constitution and the laws by which we are governed.

Professors and Students of the Social Sciences

This book deals with the important political, economic and social problems as reflected in our law. A study of these problems is incomplete without a knowledge of the Supreme Court's decisions on those questions.

THIS IS THE FIRST OF THE ANNUAL REVIEWS ON THE WORK OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES TO BE ISSUED BY THE LEGAL RESEARCH SERVICE. IT IS WRITTEN IN SIMPLE, NON-TECHNICAL STYLE AND IS INTENDED FOR LAYMEN AS WELL AS THE MEMBERS OF THE LEGAL PROFESSION.

ORDER FORM

LEGAL RESEARCH SERVICE,

Bliss Building, Washington, D. C.

Please send.....cop.....of United States Supreme Court 1928-29, by Gregory Hankin and Charlotte A. Hankin; price \$3.00.

Address.....

☐ Check enclosed.

☐ Send C. O. D.

☐ Charge to our account.

5/15/29
Every Person Should Acquaint Himself With The Work Of The
Highest Court Of The Land

United States Supreme Court

A Review of the Work of the
Supreme Court of the
United States for
the year
1928-1929

by

GREGORY HANKIN, A. M., L. L. M.
Director, Legal Research Service, Member of the
District of Columbia and of the Maryland Bar

and

CHARLOTTE A. HANKIN, A. B., L. L. B.
Member of the District of Columbia Bar

Published By

LEGAL RESEARCH SERVICE
Washington, D. C.

price \$3.00

NOT RECORDED

62-22612-0

CHAPTER I—PROBLEMS IN ADMINISTRATION

"The present situation leads to the conclusion that there is clearly a misunderstanding between the Bar and the Bench, as to the types of cases which should come to the Supreme Court. Much of the difficulty is undoubtedly due to lack of knowledge on the part of the members of the Bar concerning the cases which are now coming to the Supreme Court. In part, the difficulty lies with the procedure in the Court itself."

CHAPTER II—RAILROAD PROBLEMS

"If that is the effect of the majority opinion (in the St. Louis & O'Fallon Railway Case), then indeed, it raises many difficulties of administrative law and, in addition, greatly increases the task of the Commission, as was pointed out by Justice Brandeis in his dissenting opinion . . . And in has in the past set aside orders because they were entered without evidence, or because matters considered were not in the record, or because the Commission excluded the facts which it should have considered, there was no case in which the Court has set aside an order of the Commission because it failed to give effect to evidence which to the Court seemed to be of probative force, or on the ground that the Commission had drawn from the evidence an inference or conclusion deemed by the Court to be erroneous; that, on the contrary, findings of the Commission which involved the appreciation or effect of evidence have been treated with deference due to a tribunal 'appointed by law and informed by experience.'"

CHAPTER III—PUBLIC UTILITIES

"Although the immediate issue in the Interborough Rapid Transit Case was whether the people of New York would continue to pay a five-cent fare, the case involved the broad nation-wide question, under what circumstances is a public utility bound to serve the public at rates prescribed in its contracts? . . . The Supreme Court . . . took the view that the Interborough could not have resorted to the Courts without a decision by the Commission within the thirty-day period prescribed by law. The Court went beyond the decision on the question of jurisdiction. It frowned upon the Company's attempt to have the issues determined by injunction."

CHAPTER IV—INSURANCE QUESTIONS

" . . . while the Fourteenth Amendment prohibits the states from requiring insurance companies to charge rates which are unreasonable and compulsory, the Amendment is not a guarantee against free competition."

CHAPTER V—BANKING CASES

"The rule laid down by the Supreme Court in the Georgia Banking Case is, that 'mere legislative fiat may not take the place of fact in the determination of issues involving life, liberty and property.'"

CHAPTER VI—FEDERAL TAXATION

"About ten per cent of the cases docketed in the Supreme Court during the past year involved questions of Federal Taxation . . . There was a case, also, which for a time threatened to upset the entire procedure in appeals taken from the Board of Tax Appeals, and which might have thrown into confusion the thousands of cases in which this procedure had been followed."

CHAPTER VII—STATE TAXATION

" . . . The Supreme Court held that a state may not impose a franchise tax on corporations, basing the tax on the net income of the corporation, including its income from United States Government securities."

CHAPTER VIII—ANTI-TRUST ACTS

"The famous Packers' Consent Decree reappeared in the guise of a jurisdictional question. . . . For the present the application of Section 7 of the Clayton Act is dependent on the question, 'who gets there first?' whether the Federal Trade Commission, in instituting proceedings, or the corporation in acquiring the assets of its subsidiary."

CHAPTER IX—FEDERAL EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ACT

"The Federal Employers' Liability Act, passed in 1908, for the relief of employees meeting with railroad accidents, or of those whose supporters are killed in railroad operations, has turned out to be a source of a great amount of litigation. . . . there is much too much litigation under this Act."

CHAPTER X—JONES SEAMEN'S ACT

"Under the Federal Employers' Liability Act, the question often arises whether the employee at the time of the injury was engaged in interstate or in intra-state commerce, in order to determine whether the proper remedy is under the Federal Act, or under the State Workmen's Compensation Law. This conflict between State and Federal jurisdiction is even more pronounced in the actions brought for death or injury of those working on vessels."

CHAPTER XI—CRIMINAL CASES

Of the eighty-eight criminal cases considered by the Supreme Court, in only one criminal case was the decision of the lower court reversed. "This in a sense reflects the merits of the criminal cases brought to the Supreme Court."

CHAPTER XII—PROHIBITION

"The petitioners complained of arbitrary action on the part of the courts, of prejudicial remarks by prosecuting attorneys, of misconduct by juries, and, outside the courts, there were several instances of unlawful action on the part of those who were charged with the duty of enforcing the law. . . . Only one of these cases was reviewed by the Court, and none involved matters of great public importance."

CHAPTER XIII—POLITICAL ISSUES

"This case (The Pocket Veto Case) was of special importance because the Muscle Shoals Resolution of the Seventy-first Congress was presented to President Coolidge within less than ten days before the adjournment of its first Session. President Coolidge refused to sign the Resolution, nor did he return it to Congress, and until the decision of the Supreme Court there was uncertainty as to whether the Resolution had become a law. . . . Sinclair and his co-defendants also maintained that they had a right to shadow the jury because it had been the practice of the Department of Justice to spy upon juries. The Court held that the lower court rightly excluded evidence purporting to show such a practice on the part of the Department of Justice, because the mistakes or violations of law by the Department gave no license for wrongful conduct to the defendants. . . . Incidentally, the Court declared that it will not go into the relevancy of questions propounded by the Senate, but will allow the same presumption of regularity to its proceedings, when acting within the scope of its authority, as it gives to proceedings before courts of law."

CHAPTER XIV—INTERNATIONAL AND RACE QUESTIONS

"At this late date the Supreme Court decided that the Jay Treaty between the United States and Great Britain, entered into in 1794, had been abrogated by the war of 1812" . . .

CHAPTER XV—THE JUDICIAL VETO

"For a clear understanding of the problems of the Judicial Veto, one must know not only the cases in which the Supreme Court held Acts of Congress invalid, but also those in which Acts of Congress were declared valid. But there is still a third class, namely, those in which the Supreme Court, because of its power to nullify Acts of Congress, has limited the operation of Acts, in order to avoid declaring them unconstitutional."

out state
TODAY SUPREME COURT ORDERS:

NO. 689. STATE OF OHIO EX REL. SQUIRE VS. BROWN
PER CURIAM: THE ACTION TO DISMISS IS GRANTED AND THE
APPEAL IS DISMISSED FOR WANT OF A PROPERLY PRESENTED
FEDERAL QUESTION.

AN ADVISORY COMMITTEE IS APPOINTED TO ASSIST THE COURT IN
THE PREPARATION OF RULES OF PLEADING, PRACTICES AND PROCEDURE
WITH RESPECT TO PROCEEDINGS PRIOR TO AND INCLUDING VERDICT,
OR FINDING OF GUILTY OR NOT GUILTY, IN CRIMINAL CASES IN
DISTRICT COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

-
- . JOSEPH PONESKY VS. JOSEPH E. ELY
THE MOTION FOR LEAVE TO FILE APPLICATION IS GRANTED.
THE APPLICATION IS DENIED.
 - . FRANK L. STOEHR VS. STATE OF MINNESOTA
APPLICATION DENIED.
 - . EX PARTE BERNARD L. SWIRSKY
THE MOTION TO DIRECT THE CLERK TO AMEND THE ROLL OF ATTORNEYS
TO SHOW THE CHANGE OF NAME OF BERNARD L. SWIRSKY TO "BERNARD
L. SWERLAND" IS GRANTED.
 - . ORIGINAL. EX PARTE JOSEPH F. KOLEG.
 - . ORIGINAL. EX PARTE C. E. PHILLIPS
 - . ORIGINAL. EX PARTE OSVILLE CHESTER GARRISON.
THE MOTIONS FOR LEAVE TO FILE PETITIONS FOR WRITS OF HABEAS
CORPUS ARE DENIED.
 - . ORIGINAL. EX PARTE MARY H. HUGHES
THE MOTION FOR LEAVE TO FILE PETITION FOR WRIT OF MANDAMUS
IS DENIED.
 - 344 CONWAY VS. O'BRIEN.
THE MOTION TO DISMISS IS DENIED.
 - 579 ODOM VS.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

gm

RESEARCH SERVICE
BLISS BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover,
Office of Attorney General,
Washington, D. C.

Sec 435½, P. L. & R.
U. S. POSTAGE
PAID
Washington, D. C.
Permit 311

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

HN:CSH

Washington, D. C.

June 3, 1935

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

9:30 A.M.

Detail Agents at Supreme Court

[REDACTED] the Marshal of the Supreme Court, called on the telephone and stated the Supreme Court is to meet for its last meeting of this session this morning, and that he understands Communists are to picket the Court and would like about three men to sit in the courtroom as they have done previously. I told [REDACTED] that this would be done, but mentioned to him the criticism which had been visited upon us because the identity of our men was revealed at the Capitol a week or so ago. [REDACTED] assured me our men would be strictly undercover and suggested that [REDACTED] who had previously handled the detail, go with the two men.

I telephoned Mr. Ladd at the Washington Field Office and requested him to send the men, having them report to [REDACTED] before 11 o'clock.

Very truly yours,

b7c
[Signature]
H. Nathan.

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Scheidt
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Smith
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

JUN 5 1935

N

62-36032-1
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 4 1935
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON TAMM KUTZ

Q.E.D.

Division of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington Field Office, Room 5745,
Washington, D.C.

June 4, 1935.

Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Pennsylvania Avenue at Ninth Street, N. W.,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

In compliance with instructions from Assistant Director Mr. Harold Nathan to have three agents report to [redacted] Marshal, Supreme Court of the United States, on June 3, 1935, for the purpose of observation of visitors entering the court while in session and to be available should anything arise of an unusual nature, Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] assigned to this detail reported to the office of [redacted] and after the nature of the assignment had been explained by [redacted] to Agent [redacted], the latter diplomatically requested of [redacted] that it not be made generally known to other persons on duty, such as doormen and Capitol Police, that agents were assigned to the Supreme Court Chamber.

The agents occupied seats at strategic points in the Chamber enabling them to have full observation of the Chamber at all times.

Nothing of unusual manner occurred. [redacted] expressed his appreciation of the courtesy shown.

Very truly yours,

J. M. Keith
J. M. KEITH, *ind.*
Special Agent in Charge.

FME:GC

RECORDED

JUN 6 1935

62-36032-2

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

JUN 5 1935

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NATHAN

TAMM

FOUR

FILE

JKH:MO'B

January 9, 1931

Hon. Hal Lindsey,
Assistant U. S. Attorney,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Mr. Lindsey:

As I promised you yesterday, I am
sending you herewith a copy of the opinion
of the United States Supreme Court in the
case of United States vs. Edward Bann, which
involves the right of the trial judge to
amend the original sentence imposed.

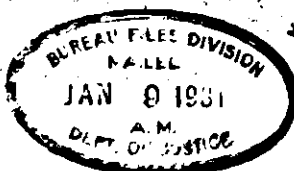
With best wishes, I remain

Cordially yours,

Encl.

Director.

RECORDED & INDEXED



62-24764-1

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
JAN 10	1 A.M.
DI	STICE
FILE	

see 67-46

62-

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

No. 112.—OCTOBER TERM, 1930.

The United States of America,
vs.
Edward Benz

} On Certificate from the
United States Circuit
Court of Appeals for the
Third Circuit.

[January 5, 1931.]

Mr. Justice SUTHERLAND delivered the opinion of the Court.

This case is here on a certificate from the court below under § 239 of the Judicial Code, as amended by the act of February 13, 1925, c. 229, 43 Stat. 936, 938; U. S. C., Title 28, § 346. Benz was indicted for a violation of the National Prohibition Act. He entered a plea of guilty and was sentenced to imprisonment for a term of ten months beginning December 27, 1929. While undergoing imprisonment under this sentence, and before expiration of the term of the federal district court which had imposed the sentence, he filed a petition asking that the sentence be modified. The court, over the objection of the United States, entered an order reducing the term of imprisonment from ten to six months. The government appealed, and the court below, desiring the instruction of this Court, certified the following question:

"After a District Court of the United States has imposed a sentence of imprisonment upon a defendant in a criminal case, and after he has served a part of the sentence, has that court, during the term in which it was imposed, power to amend the sentence by shortening the term of imprisonment?"

The contention of the government is that after the defendant has been committed and has entered upon service of a valid sentence, the power of the court to alter the sentence, even at the same term, has come to an end. In addition, some stress is put upon the fact that the powers of the three departments of government are separated by the Constitution, so that one of the departments may not exercise the powers conferred upon either of the others; and it is suggested that from this separation the implication fairly

may be drawn that a reduction by the court of a valid sentence after it has been partly served is, in effect, an invasion of the power to pardon offenses, including the power to commute, vested in the executive by Art. II, § 2, cl. 1, of the Constitution.

The general rule is that judgments, decrees and orders are within the control of the court during the term at which they were made. They are then deemed to be "in the breast of the court" making them, and subject to be amended, modified, or vacated by that court. *Goddard v. Ordway*, 101 U. S. 745, 752. The rule is not confined to civil cases, but applies in criminal cases as well, provided the punishment be not augmented. *Ex parte Lange*, 18 Wall. 163, 167-174; *Basset v. United States*, 9 Wall. 38. In the present case the power of the court was exercised to mitigate the punishment, not to increase it, and is thus brought within the limitation. Wharton, in *Criminal Pl. and Pr.*, 9th Ed., § 913, says: "As a general practice, the sentence, when imposed by a court of record, is within the power of the court during the session in which it is entered, and may be amended at any time during such session, provided a punishment already partly suffered be not increased."

The distinction that the court during the same term may amend a sentence so as to mitigate the punishment, but not so as to increase it, is not based upon the ground that the court has lost control of the judgment in the latter case, but upon the ground that to increase the penalty is to subject the defendant to double punishment for the same offense in violation of the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution, which provides that no person shall "be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb." This is the basis of the decision in *Ex parte Lange*, *supra*. There, the punishment prescribed by statute was imprisonment for not more than one year or a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than two hundred dollars; but Lange was sentenced to one year's imprisonment and to pay two hundred dollars fine. Five days after the imprisonment had begun, after payment of the fine and during the same term, Lange was brought before the same court on a writ of *habeas corpus*; an order was entered vacating the former judgment, and he was again sentenced to one year's imprisonment from that time. This court stated the rule to be, p. 167: "The general power of the court over its own judgments, orders, and decrees, in both civil and criminal cases,

during the existence of the term at which they are first made, is undeniable." The court declared, however, that the power could not be so used as to violate the constitutional guarantee against double punishment, holding (p. 173) that this guarantee applied to all cases where a second punishment is attempted to be inflicted for the same offense by a judicial sentence:

"For of what avail is the constitutional protection against more than one trial if there can be any number of sentences pronounced on the same verdict? Why is it that, having once been tried and found guilty, he can never be tried again for that offence? Manifestly it is not the danger or jeopardy of being a second time found guilty. It is the punishment that would legally follow the second conviction which is the real danger guarded against by the Constitution. But if, after judgment has been rendered on the conviction, and the sentence of that judgment executed on the criminal, he can be again sentenced on that conviction to another and different punishment, or to endure the same punishment a second time, is the constitutional restriction of any value? Is not its intent and its spirit in such a case as much violated as if a new trial had been had, and on a second conviction a second punishment inflicted?"

"The argument seems to us irresistible, and we do not doubt that the Constitution was designed as much to prevent the criminal from being twice punished for the same offence as from being twice tried for it."

But the court immediately proceeded to say, p. 174:

"If the court, for instance, had rendered a judgment for two years' imprisonment, it could no doubt, on its own motion, have vacated that judgment during the term and rendered a judgment for one year's imprisonment; or, if no part of the sentence had been executed, it could have rendered a judgment for two hundred dollars fine after vacating the first."

Then returning to the question of double punishment, and reciting that Lange had paid the fine and had undergone five days of the one year's imprisonment first imposed, the court said, p. 175:

"... can the court vacate that judgment entirely, and without reference to what has been done under it, impose another punishment on the prisoner on that same verdict? To do so is to punish him twice for the same offence. He is not only put in jeopardy twice, but put to actual punishment twice for the same thing."

The *Lange* case and the *Basset* case, *supra*, probably would have set at rest the question here presented had it not been for a state-

ment in *United States v. Murray*, 275 U. S. 347, 358. In that case this Court held that where the defendant had begun to serve his sentence, the district court was without power, under the Probation Act of March 4, 1925, to grant him probation; and, citing *Ex parte Lange* as authority, said: "The beginning of the service of the sentence in a criminal case ends the power of the court even in the same term to change it." But the *Murray* case involved the construction of the Probation Act, not the general powers of the court over its judgments. The words quoted were used by way of illustration bearing upon the congressional intent, but were not necessary to the conclusion reached. That they state the rule more broadly than the *Lange* case warrants is apparent from the foregoing review of that case.

The rule thus being settled for this court by its prior decisions, we need not discuss the conflicting state cases nor the conflicting decisions of lower federal courts which are cited, further than to say that the federal cases cited by the government in support of its position are comparatively recent, and at least in some instances rest upon the general statement in the *Murray* case just quoted. The earlier view is to the contrary. Thus in the case of *In re Graves*, 117 Fed. 798, where a person had been resentenced to serve for a period of one and one-half years after having been imprisoned for a number of days under a sentence of two years, the court refused to discharge him on *habeas corpus*, saying:

"It involves only the inquiry whether the court possessed the power to recall the prisoner, set aside the sentence, and impose another modified sentence during the same term, notwithstanding the fact alleged that execution of the former sentence had commenced; and, whatever diversity of opinion appears in other jurisdictions, the doctrine is established in the federal courts that such power exists, and that it is applicable as well where the original sentence was in excess of jurisdiction. [Citing, among other cases, *Ex parte Lange* and *Basset v. United States*, *supra*.] In *Ex parte Lange*, *supra*, the doctrine so stated is distinctly recognized, but the case is distinguished as one where the statute authorized imprisonment, or fine, in the alternative only, and the sentence imposed both; and the majority opinion merely holds that new sentence of imprisonment alone cannot be imposed after payment of the fine, which operated as a satisfaction of the prior judgment. The sentence under which this petitioner is imprisoned is in all respects more favorable to him than was the original sentence, and escape therefrom is sought on the ground of change in

the place of imprisonment after he had 'entered upon the service' of the first sentence.

"As the place of imprisonment was discretionary, and in no sense affected the jurisdiction, and the power of the court over its own judgment within the term is undeniable (*Ex parte Lange*, *supra*), I am clearly of opinion that the sentence and commitment in question are valid, and, no ground appearing to grant the petitioner the benefits of a writ of *habeas corpus*, the application is denied."

With this application of the rule and interpretation of the prior decisions of this Court, we entirely agree.

We find nothing in the suggestion that the action of the district court in reducing the punishment after the prisoner had served a part of the imprisonment originally imposed was a usurpation of the pardoning power of the executive. The judicial power and the executive power over sentences are readily distinguishable. To render judgment is a judicial function. To carry the judgment into effect is an executive function. To cut short a sentence by an act of clemency is an exercise of executive power which abridges the enforcement of the judgment, but does not alter it *qua* judgment. To reduce a sentence by amendment alters the terms of the judgment itself and is a judicial act as much as the imposition of the sentence in the first instance.

The question propounded must be answered in the affirmative.

It is so ordered.

A true copy.

Test:

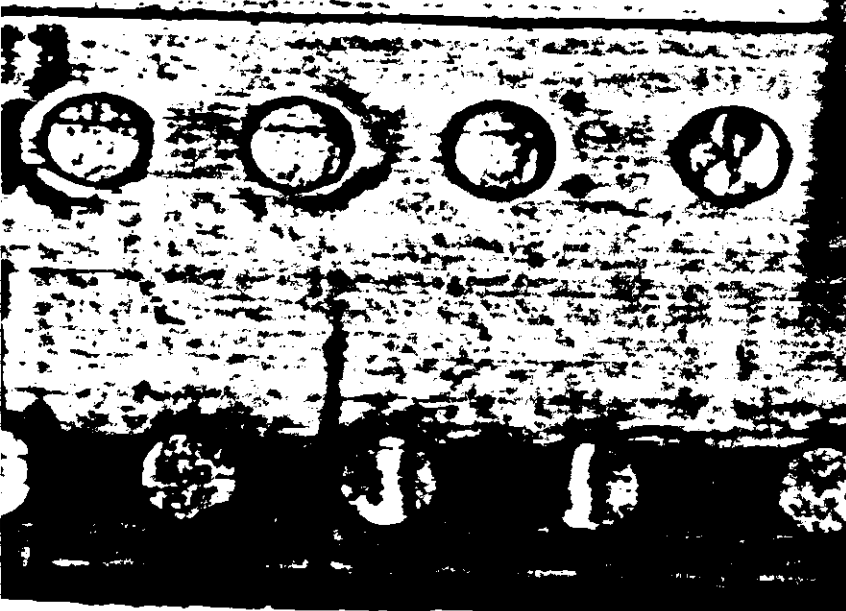
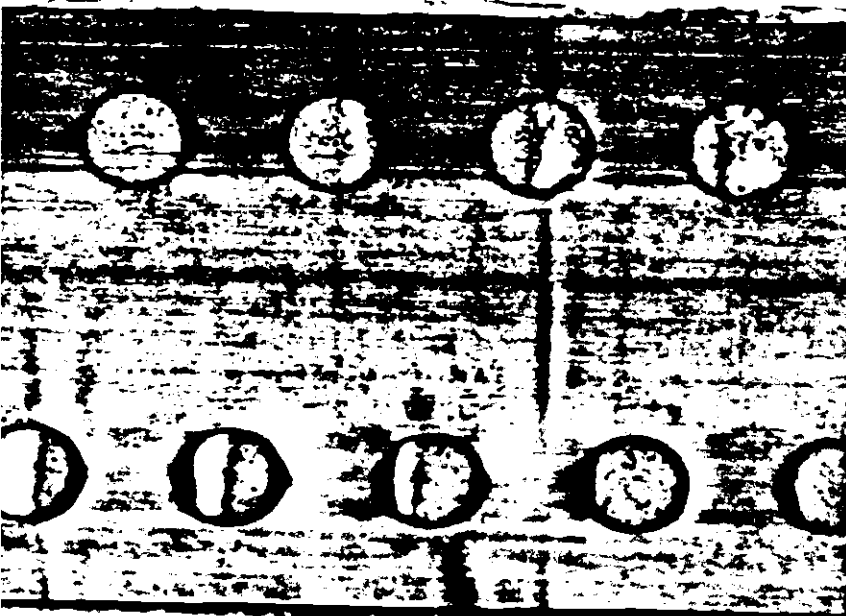
Clerk, Supreme Court, U. S.

Lanier High School
Jackson, mi
February 17, 1933

Dear Sirs:

Please send me all
information on the
subject, "Supreme Court
Cases Dealing with
the Status of Territory
Acquired from Spain".
N Obliging,

62-28297-111
b7c MAR 1 1933
b6 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
DIO TWO
RECORDED & INDEXED
MAR 3 1933
FILED



7

RECEIVED

JACKSON 2 FEB 18 11:15 AM

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

1933

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

W. P. Beaman
U. S. Capital
Washington, D. C.

82
W

RECEIVED

February 28, 1933.

62-28297-1

RECORDED

INDEXED

LANIER High School,
MAR 8 - 1933 Jackson, Mississippi.

b7c
b6

Dear Sirs:

Receipt is acknowledged of your postcard dated February 17, 1933, directed to the "United States Bureau of Information", wherein you request information on the subject "Supreme Court Cases dealing with the status of territory acquired from Spain".

The Federal Government does not have a Bureau of general information, and the activities of the United States Bureau of Investigation are limited by Federal statutes to investigations of violations of Federal laws or cases in which the United States is or may be a party in interest.

It is regretted that this Bureau is unable to supply you with the information which you desire.

Very truly yours,

Director.

DE-INDEXED
DATE: 7-17-37
13

FEB 28 1933

P.M.
DEPT. OF JUSTICE

[Handwritten signature]

93B/mes

K
9
ay
ADDRESS REPLY TO
"THE ATTORNEY GENERAL"
AND REFER TO
INITIALS AND NUMBER

EMP- *WHR*

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

WHR:JEN

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

APR 25 1933

62-28564-1
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
APR 15 1933 A.M.
NATHAN
Div. Three
Div. One
Div. Two
Div. Four

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HOOVER.

False entries in books and reports of national banks.

See 29-3945
Under date of the 10th instant the Supreme Court handed down its opinion in the case of John G. Darby, formerly an officer of the Montgomery County National Bank of Rockville, Maryland, holding that the transcription into a record of the bank of the forged signature of an endorser on a promissory note constitutes a false entry. Near the close of that opinion the Court said:

"Whether the conclusion would be the same if the signature had been genuine, but the signer had been known to be an insolvent, or a man of straw (cf. Cooper v. United States, 13 F. (2d) 16; Morse v. United States, supra; United States v. Warn, supra, Billingsley v. United States, supra), there is no occasion to determine. Our decision does not go beyond the limits of the case before us."

You will recall that in the Cooper case the Court of Appeals held that entries resulting from the discounting of an accommodation note of an insolvent maker were true entries. The other cases cited held otherwise.

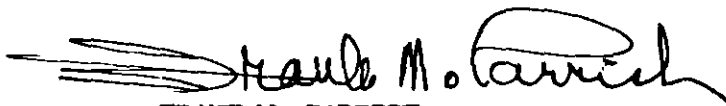
In view of this reference by the Supreme Court, and the lack of uniformity in the decisions cited, I shall be glad to have the ac-

Memorandum for Mr. Hoover.

April 15, 1933.

-2-

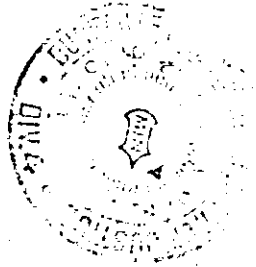
proper case that question may also be presented to the Supreme Court and settled. It seems more important than the question in the Darby case, because such transactions are more frequent.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Frank M. Parrish". The signature is stylized with a large, sweeping initial "F" and a long, horizontal stroke extending to the left.

FRANK M. PARRISH,
Acting Head of the Criminal Division.

LRP:EB
62-28564-3

APR 25 1933 PM



RECORDED

April 21, 1933.

INDEXED

APR 25 1933

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PARRISH,
ACTING HEAD OF THE CRIMINAL DIVISION.

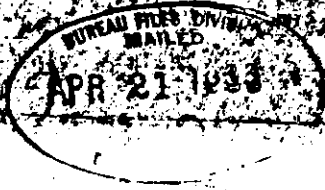
Attention Mr. Ramsey.

Re: False entries in books and reports
of National Banks.

Relative to your suggestion of April 15, 1933,
regarding "entries resulting from the discounting of
an accommodation note of an insolvent maker," instructions
are being issued to Bureau Agents to set out the entries
in such cases as false entries.

Very truly yours,

Director.



[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

VER:JEM

August 28, 1933.

The Comptroller of the Currency.

Sir:

The Department has received your letter of the 18th instant advising of a difference of opinion among officials and examiners of your office as to whether or not the transactions involved in a sale of one bond and the purchase of another, as indicated, constitute criminal violations by way of false entries. You ask to be advised whether this Department considers those transactions to be criminal violations which should be reported to this Department.

Upon the facts as stated, it seems to this Department that when a bank sells a bond at market price, which is less than the value at which it was carried on the books of the bank, the bond account should be credited for the amount at which carried, Cash should be debited for the amount received, and some profit and loss account debited for the difference.

When a new bond is purchased Cash should be credited for the amount paid, and the bond account debited in the same sum. Any entries made at variance with the foregoing would seem to be false entries.

INDEXED
NOT RECORDED

62-28564-1X

ea

-2-

As to intent, following the established legal presumption, the officers of the bank must be presumed to intend such entries to deceive the bank examiners and the Comptroller. They may also be regarded as intended to defraud the public, who, upon an untruthful good showing, will be led to patronize the bank to their probable disadvantage and loss. Thus, the transactions appears to involve a false entry or entries made with the requisite intent.

If the transaction should be regarded as an exchange, it nevertheless involves entering the new bond on the books of a bank at an amount in excess of its known market value, and for the purpose indicated.

Respectfully,

For the Attorney General,

PAT HALLOV,
Assistant Attorney General.

09 09

7.8

K
g
W
B

U. S. Bureau of Investigation

Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

April 27, 1933.

BUREAU BULLETIN NO. 15,
Fiscal Year 1933,
Second Series.

TO ALL SPECIAL AGENTS IN CHARGE:

Under date of April 10, 1933, the Supreme Court handed down its opinion in the case of John G. Darby, formerly an officer of the Montgomery County National Bank of Rockville, Maryland, holding that the transcription into a record of the bank of the forged signature of an endorser on a promissory note constitutes a false entry. Near the close of that opinion the Court said:

"Whether the conclusion would be the same if the signature had been genuine, but the signer had been known to be an insolvent, or a man of straw (cf. Cooper v. United States, 13 F. (2d) 16; Morse v. United States, supra; United States v. Warn, supra, Billingsley v. United States, supra), there is no occasion to determine. Our decision does not go beyond the limits of the case before us."

In the Cooper case the Court of Appeals held that entries resulting from the discounting of an accommodation note of an insolvent maker were true entries. The other cases cited held otherwise.

In view of the reference by the Supreme Court and the apparent lack of uniformity in the decisions cited by said Court, it is desired that Special Agents in the future set out the entries in such cases as false entries so that the question may ultimately be passed upon by the Supreme Court.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover,

Director

RECORDED

INDEXED

62-28564-2
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

MAY 1 1933 P.M.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

No. 653.—OCTOBER TERM, 1932.

The United States of America,
Appellant,

vs.

John G. Darby, Appellee.

On appeal from the District Court of the United States for the District of Maryland.

[April 10, 1933.]

Mr. Justice CARDOZO delivered the opinion of the Court.

The case involves the construction of a statute of the United States which makes it a crime for an officer or employee of a Federal reserve bank, or of any member bank, to make any entry in its books with intent to defraud. R. S. sec. 5209 as amended by the Act of September 26, 1918, c. 177, sec. 7; 40 Stat. 972; 12 U. S. Code, sec. 592.*

An indictment in sixteen counts charges the appellee, John G. Darby, with a violation of this statute. Eight entries are alleged to have been falsely made. Each has relation to a separate promissory note discounted by the Montgomery County National Bank of Rockville, Maryland. The notes bore the genuine signature of J. G. Darby as maker. They bore what appeared to be the signature of Bessie D. Darby as co-maker or endorser. In fact, as the appellee well knew, her signature was a forgery. With this knowledge he entered in the discount book the name of Bessie D. Darby

*Sec. 5209. Any officer, director, agent, or employee of any Federal reserve bank, or of any member bank . . . who . . . makes any false entry in any book, report, or statement of such Federal reserve bank or member bank, with intent in any case to injure or defraud such Federal reserve bank or member bank, or any other company, body politic or corporate, or any individual person, or to deceive any officer of such Federal reserve bank or member bank, or the Comptroller of the Currency, or any agent or examiner appointed to examine the affairs of such Federal reserve bank or member bank, or the Federal Reserve Board; . . . shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any district court of the United States shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or shall be imprisoned for not more than five years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

DATE: 1-25-37
14

62-28564-2

as co-maker or endorser, and did this in the course of his employment as assistant cashier. The odd numbered counts charge an intent to injure and defraud the bank, and the even numbered counts an intent to deceive the officers of the bank and the Comptroller of the Currency. A demurrer to the indictment was sustained by the District Court on the ground that the discount of the paper had been recorded as it occurred, and hence that the entries were not false within the meaning of the statute. The case is here under the Criminal Appeals Act (Act of March 2, 1907, c. 2564, 34 Stat. 1246; 18 U. S. Code, sec. 682; cf. Judicial Code, sec. 238; 28 U. S. Code, sec. 345) upon an appeal by the Government.

"The crime of making false entries by an officer of a national bank with the intent to defraud . . . includes any entry on the books of the bank which is intentionally made to represent what is not true or does not exist, with the intent either to deceive its officers or to defraud the association." *Agnew v. United States*, 165 U. S. 36, 52. The act charged to the appellee is criminal if subjected to that test. At the time of the entry, no note was in existence with the signature of Bessie D. Darby as co-maker or endorser. No note with such a signature had been discounted by the bank. The forged signature was a nullity, as much so as if the name had been blotted out before the discount, or never placed upon the notes at all. Verity was not imparted to the entry by the simulacrum of a signature known to be spurious. *Agnew v. United States*, *supra*; *Coffin v. United States*, 162 U. S. 664, 683; *United States v. Morse*, 161 Fed. 429, 436; *Morse v. United States*, 174 Fed. 539, 552; *United States v. Warn*, 295 Fed. 328, 330; *Billingsley v. United States*, 178 Fed. 653, 659, 662; *Peters v. United States*, 94 Fed. 127, 144. As well might it be said that dollars known to be counterfeit might have been entered in the books as cash.

To read the statute otherwise is to be forgetful of its aim. Its aim was to give assurance that upon an inspection of a bank, public officers and others would discover in its books of account a picture of its true condition. *United States v. Corbett*, 215 U. S. 233, 241, 242; *Billingsley v. United States*, *supra*. One will not find the picture here. Upon the face of the books there was a statement to examiners that paper with two signatures had been dis-

counted by the bank and was then in its possession. In truth, to the knowledge of the maker of the entries, there were not two signatures, but one.

Nothing at war with our conclusion was said, much less decided, in *Coffin v. United States*, 156 U. S. 432, 462. The opinion in that case is to be read in the light of a later opinion in the same case (162 U. S. 664), and of the still later opinion in *Agnew v. United States*, *supra*. Whether the conclusion would be the same if the signature had been genuine, but the signer had been known to be an insolvent, or a man of straw (cf. *Cooper v. United States*, 13 F. (2d) 16; *Morse v. United States*, *supra*; *United States v. Warn*, *supra*, *Billingsley v. United States*, *supra*), there is no occasion to determine. Our decision does not go beyond the limits of the case before us.

The judgment should be reversed and the case remanded to the District Court for further proceedings in accordance with this opinion.

It is so ordered.

A true copy.

Test:

Clerk, Supreme Court, U. S.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

10:26 P.M.

EAT:TAM

October 22, 1935

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

United States Marshal [redacted] of the Supreme Court called me and stated that his office was being deluged with letters from persons in the various parts of the country, protesting the sentencing in one of the southern states, probably in Georgia, of a man named Hindon. Marshal [redacted] stated that the letters did not threaten the Court but protested the Supreme Court's refusal to review this case. I informed Marshal [redacted] that the facts as he related them did not appear to indicate a violation of a Federal Statute within the investigative jurisdiction of this Bureau. Marshal [redacted] wanted to know whether he could send the letters to the Bureau for examination to ascertain whether there was anything illegal about them, and I told him that the Bureau would be glad to look the letters over.

Respectfully,

E. A. Tamm
E. A. Tamm

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Joseph
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

OCT 30 1935

N

62-38574-1	
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
OCT 30 1935 A.M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
NATHAN	FILE

THH

Office of the Marshal,
Supreme Court of the United States
Washington, D.C.

Nov. 9, 1935

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover,
Director Bureau Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I wish to express my thanks for the courtesy extended to myself and Staff of Officers on our visit to the Department of Justice Building on Thursday, Nov. 7, 1935.

[REDACTED], one of your Assistants, made our visit especially interesting due to his apparent unlimited knowledge of the various Departments and facilities. His comments and explanations were very instructive and we feel that we have received much valuable information as to the apprehension of criminals.

Again thanking you, I remain,

Respectfully yours,

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
Supreme Court Police-Guard.

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

62 - 38742 - 1

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

NOV. 11. 1935 A.M.

U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Mr. Nathan	
Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Baughman	
Chief Clerk	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Edwards	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Foxworth	
Mr. Harbo	✓
Mr. Joseph	✓
Mr. Keith	✓
Mr. Lester	✓
Mr. Quinn	✓
Mr. Schilder	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Tracy	
Miss Gandy	✓

have recorded
R69 (final)

NOV 20 1935

RECORDED JEC:NC:NCL

November 18, 1935.

Supreme Court Police Guard,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Captain:

Reference is made to your letter dated November 9, 1935, from which I was glad to learn that you and your group enjoyed your visit to the Bureau. Your commendation concerning [redacted] of this Bureau, is indeed gratifying and I wish to thank you for writing me.

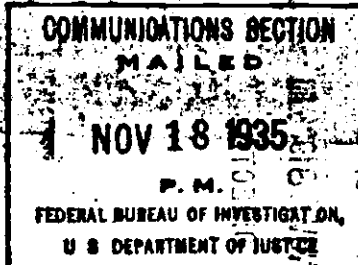
Please permit me to extend you a most cordial invitation to again call at the Bureau when you have an opportunity.

With best wishes and kind regards, I

Sincerely yours,

RECORDED 123456

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Joseph
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy



JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

November 7, 1935.

Mr. Nathan	✓
Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Baughman	✓
Chief Clerk	✓
Mr. Clegg	✓
Mr. Coffey	✓
Mr. Edwards	✓
Mr. Egan	✓
Mr. Foxworth	✓
Mr. Harbo	✓
Mr. Joseph	✓
Mr. Keith	✓
Mr. Lester	✓
Mr. Quinn	✓
Mr. Schilder	✓
Mr. Tamm	✓
Mr. Tracy	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR.

At 2:30 this afternoon this Agent conducted the following members of the Supreme Court guard through the reception room, the exhibit hall, the Identification Division, the Crime Laboratory, and the pistol range:

At the conclusion of the tour the members of the group expressed themselves as being extremely pleased and stated that they also wanted to express to Mr. Hoover their thanks for being permitted to be shown through the Bureau on a special tour.

Respectfully,

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

NOV 13 1935

62-38242-2	
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
NOV 12 1935 A.M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
TOLSON JOSEPH FOUR	FILE

RECORDED

COPY FILED IN 66-1631-Sub 10

2

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Record of Telephone Call or Visitor.

November 4, 1935.

Time 4:15 pm

Name [REDACTED] tele.

Referred to

Details:

b7E
b6
[REDACTED] said that [REDACTED] of the Park Police, who took care of a matter for Mr. Tolson at one time, called him this afternoon and said two of his lieutenants and three sergeants would like to come to the Bureau either Wednesday or Thursday of this week for a tour. They will also be interested in the pistol range.

[REDACTED] said he advised [REDACTED] to get in touch with the Director's office in connection with setting a time and that the Director would be glad to have them.

RECORDED & INDEXED

NOV 14 1935

Let this
Come.

recorded
Ret.

62-38742-3

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

NOV 13 1935 P.M.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON

JOSEPH

Memos to
BUREAU

11-16

FILE

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Harbo ✓
Mr. Joseph ✓
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester ✓
Mr. Quinn ✓
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

TDQ:A

November 6, 1935

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

In compliance with your instructions, I telephonically communicated with [redacted] of the police force assigned to the United States Supreme Court who had indicated to Special Agent [redacted] that he and some of his men would like to go through the Bureau.

Arrangements were made with [redacted] for him to appear in the Director's reception room tomorrow, November 7th, at 2:30 P.M., at which time they will be taken through the entire Bureau. He stated that they were particularly interested in the range in this building in view of the fact that they were contemplating the building of a range for the use of their men and would like to inspect the one in this building.

I advised [redacted] that the Director had issued instructions that he be accorded every courtesy.

Respectfully,

T. D. QUINN

Mr. Nathan	✓
Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Baughman	
Chief Clerk	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Edwards	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Foxworth	
Mr. Harbo	✓
Mr. Joseph	✓
Mr. Keith	
Mr. Lester	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Schilder	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Tracy	
Miss Gandy	

RECORDED & INDEXED

NOV 14 1935

62-38742-3	
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
NOV 12 1935 A.M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
TOLSON	FILE

Office of the Captain
Supreme Court of the United States
Police
Washington, D. C.

Phone
National 5321

March 18, 1937.

[REDACTED]
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

This will introduce to you [REDACTED]
and five privates of the Supreme Court, U. S., Police-Guard
Force. These Officers wish to see your wonderful Building,
and your collection of exhibits, etc. Any special courtesies
extended them will be greatly appreciated.

Thanking you, with kindest personal regards, I remain,

Very truly yours,

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
S.C.U.S. Police-Guard.

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

62-38742-4
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 23 1937 P. M.
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RES. DIV.

Supreme Court Guards
Found

b7c
b6

Special Tour
3-18-37
GMP

EMH:AEK

RECORDED

March 20, 1937.

62-38742-4

Supreme Court of the United States
Police-Guard,
Washington, D. C.

Dear [REDACTED]

For your information, I am pleased to advise that on March 18, 1937, [REDACTED] and party called at this Bureau and presented a letter of introduction from you, at which time they were conducted on a detailed tour.

I am very glad that this courtesy could be extended and hope that it served to more fully acquaint them with some of the various phases of our work.

With best wishes and kind regards, I

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Dawsey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Joseph
Mr. Lester
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 22 1937

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

DIRECTOR

RECEIVED

APR 2 1937

PK

Office of the Marshal,
Supreme Court of the United States
Washington, D. C.

March 26, 1938.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation,
United States Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Hoover:

May I express to you my sincere appreciation for the courtesy extended to [redacted] and her brother on their recent visit to your department. Through the kindness of [redacted] they were conducted by [redacted] who not only made their visit interesting but very instructive.

I cordially extend to you and your assistants, or friends, an invitation to visit the Court at any time, when it will be my privilege to try and make their visit interesting.

Again thanking you and with kindest regards, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

[redacted]
Supreme Court, U. S. Police-Guard

Mr. Nathan	
Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Baughman	
Mr. Clegg	✓
Mr. Coffey	✓
Mr. Crowl	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Foxworth	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Hottel	
Mr. Lester	
Mr. McIntire	
Mr. Nease	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Schilder	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Tracy	
Miss Gandy	

COMMENDATION

ack
4-1-38
WNN

62-38742-5
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 28 1938 A. M.
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

LBH:AM
62-38742-5

RECORDED

April 1, 1938.

[REDACTED]
U. S. Police-Guard,
Supreme Court of the United States,
Washington, D. C.

Dear [REDACTED] b7c

It was very kind indeed of you
to write me about the recent tour which [REDACTED]
and her brother took through the facili-
ties of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

I want you to know that the FBI
is only too happy to receive any of your
friends, and we will certainly take advantage
of your kind invitation to visit the Supreme
Court.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hottel
Mr. Lester
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Naughton
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED

APR - 1 1938

P. M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Office of the Marshal,
Supreme Court of the United States
Washington, D.C.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

31 May 1940

2m.
Hon. J. Edgar Hoover,
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

My Dear Sir:

I wish to express the appreciation of the Supreme Court Police *Quinn*
for your splendid contribution for their entertainment on May 28, 1940.

The picture was of great interest and the talk by your assistant,
[REDACTED] was educational and very much enjoyed by all.

Again allow me to thank you for your consideration and kindness.

Very respectfully yours,

DAE
BE

[REDACTED]
S.C.U.S.

[REDACTED]

ack
6-6-40 *gff*

RECORDED

62-38742-6
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
4 JUN 11 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON
NATHAN
CLEGG
HENDON
NICHOLS

JJ51413

62-38742-6 June 6, 1940

RECORDED

[REDACTED]
Police Guard
Supreme Court of the United States
Washington, D. C.

Dear [REDACTED]

lm
X
b7c
Your communication dated May 31, 1940, has been received and I was pleased indeed to learn that the members of the Supreme Court Police enjoyed so much the remarks of [REDACTED] and the showing of the film "You Can't Get Away With It" at their social meeting on May 28, 1940.

I want to assure you that it was a pleasure to make [REDACTED] available for this occasion.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Nathan _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Jones _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Miss Gandy _____

CC: [REDACTED]

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED

JUN 6 1940

P. M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

DE-INDEXED
DATE: 6/20/57
16

REH
am

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO :

DATE: January 8, 1960

FROM :

SUBJECT:

U. S. SUPREME COURT (USSC) POLICE
USE OF BUREAU TRAINING FILMS - Guards

Tolson _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Belmont _____
 Callahan _____
 DeLoach _____
 Malone _____
 McGuire _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Gandy _____

On January 7, 1960, [REDACTED] Assistant to Marshal [REDACTED] Supreme Court Police, advised the use of visual aids in their training program is being emphasized, including showing of pertinent training type films. [REDACTED] noted the Bureau has periodically in the past afforded certain of the USSC police members firearms training at Quantico at which time certain training films were shown. He stated Justice Department has assisted USSC in obtaining a 16 mm movie projector, and in planning their training schedule, the Marshal wondered if the Bureau might have available films on subjects such as firearms training, handling of evidence, taking fingerprints, work of Bureau Laboratory, etc., which could be borrowed for a day or two.

After checking with Training and Inspection Division, [REDACTED] was advised we have a limited number of films of this nature, their availability depending at any particular time on the number of requests made for their use. [REDACTED] stated he just wanted to inquire as the Marshal may desire to send over a letter soon asking to borrow two or three films. He stated such a request would be made a week or two ahead, would indicate a particular subjects of interest and date desired, and would state that they would have a man pick up and return the films.

Training and Inspection Division has been advised of possible request by USSC.

ACTION:

For information of Training and Inspection Division in event request to borrow films received from USSC Police.

PHF: jlk gfk

(5)

1 - [REDACTED]

1 - [REDACTED]

1 - Liaison Section

1 - [REDACTED]

5246

NOT RECORDED

12 JAN 13 1960

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 1-1152-53

ms

WFE:RLS

May 18, 1936.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE TECHNICAL LABORATORY

You will find attached hereto a copy of an anonymous letter signed "Butler's" Student Body, addressed to the Honorable [redacted] United States Senate, Washington, D. C., dated at New York City, May 9, 1936, and postmarked Elizabeth, New Jersey, May 11, 1936. It will be noted that this letter contains not only derogatory remarks as to Senator [redacted] but also as to the Supreme Court of the United States.

It is requested that the typewriting appearing on this letter be compared with the typewriting specimens which are on file in the Technical Laboratory in cases involving the sending of anonymous letters to the Director, Attorney General, The President, Judges of the Supreme Court and other prominent Government officials. It is likewise requested that same be compared with the typewriting specimens which are on file in the Technical Laboratory with reference to the case entitled, [redacted] - Victim; Extortion; Bureau file No. 6-1115.

Very truly yours,

RECORDED & INDEXED

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Enclosure #661115

Mr. Nathan
 Mr. Tolson
 Mr. Baughman
 Chief Clerk
 Mr. Clegg
 Mr. Coffey
 Mr. Edwards
 Mr. Egan
 Mr. Foxworth
 Mr. Glavin
 Mr. Joseph
 Mr. Keith
 Mr. Lester
 Mr. Quinn
 Mr. Schilder
 Mr. Tamm
 Mr. Tracy
 Miss Gandy

62-43184-1

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

MAY 20 1936 P. M.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FILE

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 19 1936

P. M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 7-1416

75

Communication

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Out 3-23
Out 5-27
#9820 ✓

Laboratory Report

Case: Re: Anonymous letter to Hon.
[redacted] U. S. Senate,
Wash., D. C.

Number: 62-43184-1

Specimens:

- 62-43184-1 A. One page of anonymous letter beginning: "Exactly like the scummy--
(carbon copy)
" B. Envelope addressed to Hon. J. Edgar Hoover, postmarked,
Elizabeth, N.J., 1, May. 11, 1936, 10 PM

Requested that the typing in above listed specimens be compared
with the specimens on file in the case entitled, [redacted]

Examination requested by: Director

(see below)

Date received: 5-21-36 jwp 10:00 AM

Examination requested: Document

b7c

Result of examination:

Examination by: [redacted]

[redacted] Victim; Extortion; Bureau file
No. 9-1416.

Royal Elite.

62-36855

Vol 5282 ✓

5307 ✓

66-65 ✓

87-80

P

mem to
Edwards
5-29-36

9820
62-43184-1
Ral
5-23-96

C

62-43184-1A

Sir as H v b wipe
thieving 6 → 9 → will →

6565-A.

Sir as H v b wipe
thieving 6 → justice

62-36855-1A.

Sir as H v h 9 → 6 →
justice will

all this identical.

Physical Characteristics.

62-43184-1A

Cheap, yellow second sheet -
11.01" X 8.50" X 0.0031" - no watermark

Heavy wire texture. wt - 3.191 gms.

13. Plain white envelope
3.69" X 6.51" X 0.0041-42"

No Watermark. wt 3.800 gms.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

May 29, 1936

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. EDWARDS

Re: Anonymous letter to Honorable
[REDACTED] U. S. Senate,
Washington, D. C.

Reference is made to the above-entitled case in which a carbon copy of an obscene typewritten letter originally addressed to Senator Mr. Tracy was enclosed in an envelope which was addressed to the Director, postmarked "Elizabeth, New Jersey 1, May 11, 1936, 10 P.M.". Photographic copies of this letter and envelope are attached hereto.

The examiner reports that the letter was written with a typewriter equipped with Royal Elite type spaced twelve letters to the inch, the design of which indicates that the machine was manufactured after January 20, 1920 with a serial number larger than 486706. The paper used for this letter is a cheap grade of yellow second sheet, and contains no watermark. The envelope is plain white, and bears no watermark.

012 In accordance with the request of the Director, the typewriting on this letter was compared with the photostats of the typewritten letters in the case entitled, [REDACTED] - Victim, Extortion, Bureau file #9-1416, but no identification was effected.

However, the typewriting on this letter was compared with the typewriting appearing on previous anonymous letters to the Director and was found to be identical with the typewriting on the letters in the following two cases: Anonymous letter to the Director, Bureau #62-38715; Anonymous letter to the Director, Bureau #62-36855. The letters in these two cases are of the same slanderous, obscene and anonymous type and contain characteristics which indicate that they were written by the same person writing the instant letter.

The stationery used for the two previous letters has been compared with the present letter, but has been found to be not identical.

I am also attaching hereto photographs of the other two letters and envelopes previously addressed to the Director and which have been identified with this one. I suggest the Investigative Unit give some special consideration to this series of letters. They are particularly vile and unwarranted and it may be that a consideration of the series as a whole will result in some field leads which would be helpful in determining the writer. **RECORDED & INDEXED**

RECORDED & INDEXED
Respectfully

E. P. Coffey.

JUN 17 1935

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1936 A. M.

EDWARDS
RECEIVED
JAN 10 1964
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Federal Bureau of Investigation U.S. Dept. of Justice - Lab. #6565 B.



BUY U.S. SAV
BONDS
ASK YOUR POSTMASTER



Hon. J. Edgar Hoover,
Head G. Arbage Man,
U. S. Dept. of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

62-38715 Lab # 6565B

18000 Copies.

Princeton University,
Princeton, N. J.

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover,
Garbage Man, U. S. Govt.,
Washington, D. C.

Sir,

For Christ sake let us have a bit of justice. The enclosed clipping is your elow. Now it is demanded by we here of Princeton that you immediately incarcerate this thieving, traitorous bastard.

And while we are on the subject of elowing, you are hereby advised in no uncertain terms that we have two ruthless-smelly-slimy "Murderers right here in the city of New York."

General H.uman S.kunk Johnson and Bernard M.urderer Baruch. Stop bull shitting the enlightened citizenry and wipe the seum of yourself. Go out and get these repulsive bastards.

Might not overlook the skunk now in the White House, the fall-erawed parasite whom just returned from his perpetual vacation. The crop destroyer, the World Courter, the Bonus Vetoer, the starvation Wager, the rat who tries to palm himself off on the despoiled American as a member of the lousy American Legion, when all this our did was to fight the war on the luxurious battlefields of the Potomac while he elowed the public treasury for ten thousand plus, the greatest bullshitter that ever stepped into the National Capitol.

And the rule of the law is preferable to that of any individual, "Aristotle? Would to God that we had a bar of justice where we could demonstrate the assu-ray of Aristotle.

Here is one American that don't give three whoops in hell for you and your lousy, stinking, slimy, perverted so called department of justice. It smells to the high heavens.

But maybe after 1936 the thoroughly enlightened and equally determined citizenry including the entire student body of the kept colleges throughout our land will drive you rats to hell.

I detest a worthless fall erawed parasite of the J. Edgar Hoover type.

An American that stands ready to rid
our dying nation of you ruthless curs.

62-38715 Lat #6565A

Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Dept. of Justice - 62-43184-1 B.



Hon. J. Edgar Hoover,
"UNITED STATES DEPT. of JUSTICE"
Washington, D. C.

Columbia University,
New York, New York,
May 9, 1936.

RECEIVED
OFFICE OF THE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

67C

Sir,
Justly like the sorry British Fleet hauling ass out through the Straits of Gibraltar after the most cowardly bluff in all the history of man, you announce your exit from the Legislature in the same old dribble in a GUN-LIKE Radio announcement last evening.

Don't be too sure that a yellow-slimy-parasitic-traitorous GUN as you will pass out as easy as you think.

We have a little "AMERICAN PLAN" already formulated for a "GUN" such as you, and we aim to execute it-----or you.

Should we fail to witness the election of an "AMERICAN CONGRESS" during this, the year of 1936-----we will watch "COUNTERFEIT" with "COUNTERFEIT" of the "BRITISH FLUNDERER" and their thieving-stinking Federal Reserve System and if necessary will air your "PATRIOTIC SPIRIT" before the aroused "AMERICAN CITIZENRY" and your doped Ohio Constituents as we "DRAFT YOU" in the name of "AMERICA" to defend us under "ARTICLE I, SECTION EIGHT, CLAUSE FIVE" of "OUR" AMERICAN CONSTITUTION before the SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

We trust you will not force we determined "AMERICANS" with pick handles to drive the slimy-yellow-stinking BRITISH FLUNDERERS back to hell from where they somehow emerged.

We are ready for the "UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT" as we will make their "COUNTERFEITS" as plentiful as water-moccasins.

"Bulley's" Student Body.

700,000 Copies,
Copy to the "SKUNK" now in the White (RED) House.
Copy to J. P. H. H. H. H.

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET71

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.



Deleted under exemption(s) b7C, D with no segregable material available for release to you.



Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to (Supreme Court) the subject of your request.



Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.



Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):



For your information: _____



The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

File # 23 serials x through 8x1

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
 X DELETED PAGE(S) X
 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
 X FOR THIS PAGE X
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

REPORT
of the



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: SAC, New Orleans

August 28, 1969

Re: **U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE - VICTIM**

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

YOUR NO.

FBI FILE NO.

LAB. NO. **D-690813027 LL**

Reference **Bulet to New Orleans dated 8/12/69** ✓

The material described below has been searched in the following file without effecting an identification: **Anonymous Letter File**

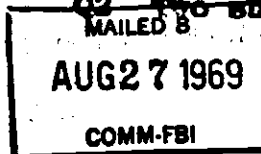
Copies have **not** been added to this file for future reference.

The submitted material is **attached hereto.**

MATERIAL SUBMITTED:

Q1 Envelope postmarked "NEW ORLEANS, LA 4B PM 1 AUG 1969," which bears the hand printed address "UNITED STATES DEPT. of AGRICULTURE WASHINGTON, D. C."

Q2 Two sheets of ruled paper bearing figures and hand printing



ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

ST-101

Enclosures (2)

53 SEP 8 1969

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

RECORDED
8/15/69
plb

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re 
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE - VICTIM

NO LAB FILE
62-763883-442
File # 7-4-4-3
Lab. # D-690813027 LL

Examination requested by: Bureau *Reference* Bulet to New Orleans *Dated* 8/12/69

Examination requested: Document

Date received: 8/13/69

Result of Examination:

Examination by: 

1. 7-4. ALF. Negative. Copy not added
2. Evidence forwarded to New Orleans.
with copies this report.

Re: 7-4 - negative not to be added.

Specimens submitted for examination

- Q1 Envelope postmarked "NEW ORLEANS, LA 4B PM 1 AUG 1969," which bears the hand printed address "UNITED STATES DEPT. of AGRICULTURE WASHINGTON, D.C."
- Q2 Two sheets of ruled paper bearing figures and hand printing

7-4

8-28-69

b7C

PHOTOGRAPHED

AUG 18 1969

RECORDED
8/15/69
plb

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re:

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE - VICTIM

File #
Lab. #

NO LAB FILE

4-499-3
62-165588-8X2
D-690813027 LA

Examination requested by: Bureau Bulet to New Orleans 8/12/69

Examination requested: Document Date received: 8/13/69

Result of Examination: Examination by: [redacted]

Specimens submitted for examination

- Q1 Envelope postmarked "NEW ORLEANS, LA 48 PM 1 AUG 1969," which bears the hand printed address "UNITED STATES DEPT. of AGRICULTURE WASHINGTON, D.C."
- Q2 Two sheets of ruled paper bearing figures and hand printing

Rent I've Paid at

MARCH 16, 1968 to 3-23-68 - \$12.00 SLEEPING ROOM.

" 23-1968 " 3-30-68 - \$12.00 " "

" 30-1968 " 4-5-68 - \$12.00 " "

APRIL 5-1968 " 4-12-68 - \$12.00 " "

" 12-1968 " 4-19-68 - \$12.00 " "

" 19-1968 " 4-26-68 - \$12.00 " "

" 26-1968 " 5-3-68 - \$12.00 " "

MAY 3-1968 " 5-17-68 \$32.00 APT 9

" 17-1968 " 5-31-68 \$30.00 " 9

" 31-1968 " 6-6-68 \$15.00 " 9

JUNE 6-1968 " 6-13-68 \$15.00 " 9

PREVIOUS BAL. \$15.00 6-13-68 to 6-20-68 \$15.00

AMOUNT Paid \$15.00 PREVIOUS \$30.00

BAL. DUE \$30.00 AMT. Pd \$15.00 APT 9

BAL DUE \$45.00

6-20-68 to 6-27-68 \$15.00 APT 9

BAL. DUE \$45.00

AMT. Pd. \$15.00

BAL. DUE \$60.00

6-27-68 to 7-4-68 \$15.00 APT 9

PREVIOUS BAL \$60.00

AMOUNT Pd. \$15.00

BAL DUE \$75.00

7-4-68 to 7-11-68 \$15.00 APT 9

7-11-68 " 7-25-68 \$30.00 " 9

7-25-68 " 8-1-68 \$15.00 " 9

8-1-68 " 9-1-68 \$60.00 " 9

9-1-68 " 9-7-68 \$15.00 " 9

9-7-68 " 9-28-68 \$45.00 " 9

9-28-68 " 10-28-68 \$60.00 " 9

10-28-68 " 11-3-68 \$15.00 " 9

11-3-68 " 11-24-68 \$45.00 " 9

11-24-68 " 12-8-68 \$30.00 " 9

12-8-68 " 12-22-68 \$30.00 " 9

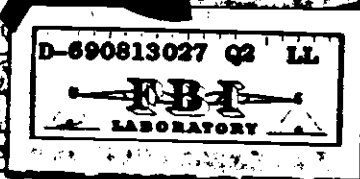
b7c

INSPECTOR GENERAL

IS THERE ANY ONE THERE CAN EAT PROPERLY
DRESS IN NICE CLOTHES, BUY MEDICINE AND
PAY A PRIVATE DR. A YEAR ON \$608.00 A YEAR
THERE IS A LAW AGAINST SUICIDE. THERE IS NO LAW
WHICH SAYS I CAN NOT STEP OUT IN FRONT OF
A POLICE CAR MAKING 60 OR 70 MILES AN HOUR.
AND THAT IS WHAT IS GOING TO HAPPEN, IF I DO NOT
GET \$30.00 WORTH OF FOOD STAMPS FREE EACH MONTH
IN THE MAIL. I GIVE THIS DEPT. 30 DAY TO DO WHAT
I SAY. IS NOT THE RACE WAR IS GOING TO BREAK
AND ALL WHITE SKINNED Niggers will get the SAME
THE BLACKS WILL GET THANK IT OVER FOR 12 HOURS
I MEAN BUSINESS.

[REDACTED]

b7C



OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR GENERAL

12-22-68 12-29-68 \$75.00 APR 8
 12-29-68 1-4-69 \$75.00
 1-4-69 1-25-69 \$45.00
 1-25-69 2-8-69 \$30.00
 2-8-69 3-8-69 \$60.00
 3-8-69 4-5-69 \$60.00
 4-5-69 4-26-69 \$45.00
 4-26-69 5-30-69 \$30.00
 5-30-69 5-31-69 \$45.00
 6-1-69 6-30-69 \$65.00
 6-30-69 7-14-69 \$32.00
 7-14-69 8-5-69 \$48.00

FOR HYE GLASSES

6-28-68 \$48.00 IN CASH
 10-7-68 \$75.00
 10-3-68 \$25.00

BLOOD PRESSURE TAKEN AT 914 UNION ST. N.O.L.A.
 8-13-68 \$250
 9-16-68 \$250 \$5.00 FOR TAKING B.P. ONE TIME

CAN SOMEONE THERE GIVE THE RIGHT ANSWER
 TO THIS PROBLEM:
 IS A MAN ATE ONE BOWL OF RICE AND RED BEANS
 A DAY AT .55 IN A RESTAURANT? HOW MUCH
 WOULD IT COST FOR 31 DAYS?

CAN SOMEONE THERE COMPARE \$78.00 OF FOOD
 STAMPS WITH THE COST OF LIVING TODAY?

1968 \$720.00 PER MONTH \$76.00 A WEEK
 X 12 X 52
 8640.00 3952.00
 720.00 76.00 PER YEAR RENT
 720.00 76.00 FOR ONE YEAR
 720.00 76.00

70-10477-109

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

Ward Wilson

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and their corresponding addresses. The names are: John Doe, Jane Smith, and Bob Johnson. The addresses are: 123 Main St, 456 Elm St, and 789 Oak St.

[illegible]

22-15770-14015-28-12 2001-11-07 2001-11-11

W.B. INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL, BANGALORE

37. What is the purpose of the study?

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and dates, which appears to be a roster or a list of participants. The names are written in a cursive script, and the dates are written in a more formal, printed style. The list is organized into two columns, with names on the left and dates on the right.

RECEIVED 1963 JUN 10 10 10 AM

[illegible]

2. The following information is being furnished to you for your information:

~~CONFIDENTIAL - NOT FOR PUBLICATION~~

[REDACTED]

b7c

YCA 1 3 30 PM '68

RECEIVED
JAN 11 1960
FBI - NEW YORK

United States Supreme Court
Washington, D.C.

11-5-1969

To The Entire Court:

Which is Not a Democratic Court of
Justice. It is A Communist Maneroo
Court.

I am going on fifty one I only know
three (3) Lawyers I feel I honest Truthful
Lawyers. In my Book they were a God
to men whom such Maneroo Courts as
this one and all Courts unlawful sent
to prison for the Almighty Dollar
Lyndon B. Johnson had John and Robert
Kennedy murdered. And the third breed
Communist Dictator is still running the
Government through Richard Nixon.
All lying politicians talks about organized
crime. → Organized crime originated in
Washington. I do's the U.S. Supreme Court
is money and backing the fed Government
Now I am giving this Maneroo Court
A choice. Help clear my name and
my record or I am lies by the dam
dirty law and dirty crooked devil judges.
Or see that I get a check each month
for \$300.00 starting immediately or between
now and Nov. 5, 1970 there will be no
more hell hole called Washington, D.C.
I will see personally that Russia destroys
it.

Nov 7 3 30 PM '69

RECEIVED
SUPREME COURT, U.S.
MARSHAL'S OFFICE

b7c



AFTER 8 DAYS RETURN TO



NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

574

ZIP CODE

b7c

United States Dept. of Agriculture
WASHINGTON, D.C.

D-690813027 01 11

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

ZIP CODE

67C

United States Supreme Court
Washington, D.C.

12-10555-8X2
9-44786-3511



XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET18

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b7C, D with no segregable material available for release to you.

☒ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to Supreme Court the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

_____ Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

File # 23 Serial 9

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
 X DELETED PAGE(S) X
 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
 X FOR THIS PAGE X
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. D. J. Brennan, Jr. *DPB* DATE: November 26, 1969

FROM : [REDACTED] *b7C*

SUBJECT: [REDACTED] *b7C*
EXTORTION

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Walters _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

b7C The attached letter authored by subject and directed to the "United States Supreme Court" was made available to Liaison Agent [REDACTED] by Secret Service Liaison representative [REDACTED] on 11/24/69. [REDACTED] explained that the letter was given to him by the Supreme Court United States Marshal's Office on 11/20/69.

b7C Bureau files [REDACTED] 62-105555 disclosed that subject has been the author of numerous threatening and nonthreatening letters in the past.

ACTION:

Route to Criminal Section, General Investigative Division for information or any action warranted.

Enclosure

- b7C*
- 1 - [REDACTED]
 - 1 - Liaison
 - 1 - [REDACTED]

(4) *ork*

EX-105

REC-28

62-105555-10

12 DEC 5 1969

4-ENCLOSURE

54/B
K
22

circled by the yellow

TRUE COPY

United States Supreme Court
Washington, D. C.

11 - 5 - 1969

To The Entire Court:

Which Is Not a Democratic Court of Justice. It is a Communist Kangaroo Court.

I am going On Fifty One I only know Three(3) Lawyers Real Honest Truthful Lawyers. In My Book They were a God To Men whom such Kangaroo courts as This one and All courts unlawful sent to Prison for The almighty ~~Dirty~~ Dollar

Lyndon B. Johnson had John and Robert Kennedy Murdered, And The half breed communist Dictator Is still running The Government through Richard Nixon. All Lieing Politicians Talks about Organized Crime-- Organized Crime Originated In Washington. Hdq's The U. S. Supreme Court Money and Backing the Fed Government

Now I am giving This Kangaroo Court A Choice. Help Clear My Name and My Record of Dam Lies by The Dam Dirty Law and Dirty Crooked Devil Judges. Or See That I get a check each Month for \$300.⁰⁰ Starting Immediately.Or between Now and Nov. 5, 1970 There will be No More Hell Hole called Washington, D. C. I will See Personally That Russia destroys It.

674

62-105555-10
~~7-49926-1~~

TRUE COPY
ENCLOSURE

United States Supreme Court
Washington, D.C.

To The Entire Court:

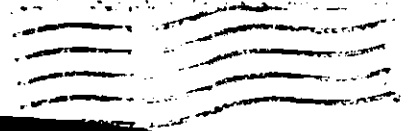
11-5-1969

Which Is Not a Democratic Court Of
Justice. It Is A Communist Menagerie
Court.

I am going ON Fifty One Only Know
Three (3) Lawyers Real Honest Truthful
Lawyers. IN My Book They Were a God
To Men Whom Such Menagerie Courts as
This one and All Courts Unlawful Sent
To Prison For The Almighty Dollar
LYNCON B. Johnson Had John and Robert
Kennedy Murdered, And He Had Three
Communist Dictator Is Still Running The
Government Through Richard Nixon.
All Lying Politicians Talks about Organized
Crime → Organized Crime Originated IN
Washington. How's The U.S. Supreme Court
Money and Backing The Fed Government
Now I am giving this Menagerie Court
A Choice. Help Clear My Name and
My Record of Dam Lies by The Dam
Dirty Law and Dirty Crooked Devil Judges.
Or See That I get a Check each Month
for \$300.00 Starting Immediately Or Between
Now and Nov. 5, 1970 There Will Be No
More Hell Hole Called Washington, D.C.
I Will See Personally That Russia destroys
It.

b7c

62-105555-10
ENCLOSURE



NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA _____
ZIP CODE

676

United States Supreme Court
Washington, D.C.

SAC, New Orleans

December 2, 1969

EX-105
Director, FBI

DEC-28

MPL-56

67-105555-10

1 -
1 -
1 -

U. S. SUPREME COURT -
VICTIM
EXTORTION

New Orleans is referred to your file [redacted] and
[redacted] in which investigations [redacted]
[redacted] is the subject.

There are enclosed herewith for recipient offices a
true copy and a Xerox copy of a letter dated 11/5/69 addressed
to "United States Supreme Court, Washington, D. C." and signed
[redacted]

There is also enclosed a Xerox copy of the
envelope in which the letter was mailed. This letter contains
a veiled threat to the United States Supreme Court and may
constitute a possible violation of the Federal Extortion Statute.
This letter should be discussed with the appropriate United States
Attorney and a prosecutive opinion sought. WFO advise local
authorities of the threat. The original of the letter has been for-
warded to the Laboratory for comparison with previous communication
written by the subject. No latent fingerprint examination is
being requested since the subject is known.

New Orleans should submit results of investigation in a
form suitable for dissemination including background data
concerning this subject who is believed to be mentally deranged
and who is well known to the New Orleans Division. In seeking a
prosecutive opinion, New Orleans is instructed to discuss with
the United States Attorney the possibility of having this individual
committed to a mental institution for further observation.

Enclosures - 3

2 - WFO (Enclosures - 3)

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Walters _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO . . .

NOTE:

b7C [REDACTED] has been a prolific letter-writer since 1950. He regularly writes to prominent persons and his letters often times contain threats or veiled threats to them. He has written the Director a number of letters. [REDACTED]

The Bureau no longer acknowledges his letters addressed to the Director. This letter concerns subject's latest letter to the Supreme Court containing a veiled threat. New Orleans has been requested to secure a prosecutive opinion. The original letter has been submitted to the Laboratory for examination. WFO was instructed to advise local authorities.

LSB



**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535**

To: **FBI, New Orleans (9-2483) (9-2365)** Date: **December 17, 1969**

Re: **[REDACTED]**
**U. S. SUPREME COURT - VICTIM
EXTORTION
OO: New Orleans**

*0-17 NO
rec 13
11/16/70*

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

FBI File No. **9-49926**
Lab. No. **D-691204004 LL**

Examination requested by: **Bureau**

Reference: **Bulet to New Orleans 12/2/69**

Examination requested: **Document**

Remarks:

DO

62-105555-11

REC-15

Enclosures (4) (Q3, Q4, 2 Lab report)

DEC 22 1969

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Walters _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

**MAILED 25
DEC 7 1969
COMM-FBI**

[REDACTED] *67C*
(4)

DEC 18 1969

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

REPORT of the



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: **FBI, New Orleans (9-2483) (9-2365)**

Date:

December 17, 1969

Re: **[REDACTED] b7C**
**U. S. SUPREME COURT - VICTIM
EXTORTION**

FBI File No.

~~9-19920-5~~

Lab. No.

D-691204004 LL

62-105555-11

Specimens received **12/3/69**

- Q3 Envelope postmarked "METAIRIE NOV 5 PM 1969 LA." bearing the hand printed address "United States Supreme Court Washington, D.C."**
- Q4 Accompanying one-page letter bearing the hand printed message beginning "United States Supreme Court Washington, D. To the Entire Court..."**

Result of examination:

Q1 and Q2 in this case are an envelope and letter, respectively, addressed to the "United States Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D.C." Q1 and Q2 were examined in the Laboratory and the results of that examination were furnished New Orleans in a report dated 8/28/69.

Q3 and Q4 could not be associated with any of the specimens in the Anonymous Letter File. Copies of Q3 and Q4 have been added to this file for future reference.

b7C
No known samples of captioned subject's handwriting or hand printing have been submitted to the Laboratory for comparison with the questioned material in this matter. The fingerprint card signatures of [REDACTED] are not adequate for a satisfactory comparison with the questioned material in this matter.

Handwriting characteristics indicate that Q3 and Q4 were prepared by the writer of Q1 and Q2.

Q3 and Q4 were photographed and are being forwarded to New Orleans with copies of this report.

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

b7C

[REDACTED] (4)

2. Q3 & Q4 could not be associated
ALP other specimens. Copies added.

3. No known samples of captioned
subject's h.w. submitted to
Lab, by characteristic noted
which indicate Q3 & Q4 prepared
by writer of Q1 & Q2. FPC size of

b7C [redacted] not adequate for
comparing f.m. the matter
4. Q3 & Q4 photo. & forwarded to
New Orleans with copies this
report.

Q3 UNited States

Q4 Person who
destroys

Q1 & Q2 and Month
→ get Street

C

3

RECORDED
12/5/69
plb

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

NO LAB FILE

62-105555-11

Re: [REDACTED] b7C
U. S. SUPREME COURT -
VICTIM
EXTORTION

File # 9-15520-5
Lab. # D-691204004 LL

00: New Orleans

Examination requested by: Bureau

Bulet ^{to New Orleans} 12/2/69

Examination requested: Document

Date received: 12/3/69

Result of Examination:

Examination by: [REDACTED] 12/15

1. Q1 and Q2 envelope & letter addressed
to "United States Dept. of Agriculture
Washington, D.C." Q1 & Q2 were examined
in Lab & results furnished New Orleans
by report dated 8/28/69.

(over)

Specimens submitted for examination

Q3 Envelope postmarked METAIRIE NOV 5 PM 1969 LA.
bearing the hand printed address United States Supreme
Court Washington, D.C."

Q4 Accompanying one-page letter bearing the hand printed
message beginning ~~which is not a Democratic Court~~
~~signed [REDACTED] dated 11/5/69~~

"United States Supreme Court Washington, D.C.
To The Entire Court..."

No indented writing nor watermark
on Q3-4 pgs

Lab Report 12-17-69
LMS
New Orleans

b7C

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, WFO [REDACTED] (RUC)

DATE: 12/11/69

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

United States Supreme Court-Victim
Extortion
(OO:NO)

Re Bulet to New Orleans 12/2/69.

Information in relet furnishing to agent [REDACTED]
[REDACTED], Intelligence Division, United States Secret
Service, Washington, D.C. (WDC), and [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Metropolitan Police Department,
(MPD), WDC, on 12/9/69, by SA [REDACTED]

REC- 81

5 DEC 12 1969

EX-111

2-Bureau
2-New Orleans [REDACTED]

1-WFO [REDACTED]

(5)

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 12/12/69

FROM : SAC, NEW ORLEANS *b7c* (P)

SUBJECT: *b7c*
U. S. SUPREME COURT - VICTIM
EXTORTION
OO: NO *b7c*

b7c Re Bureau letter, 12/2/69, entitled
U. S. Supreme Court - Victim, Extortion."

b7c Referenced Bureau communication contained
enclosure of a true copy and a Xerox copy of a letter
dated 11/5/69, addressed to the U. S. Supreme Court,
Washington, D. C., and signed *b7c*

b7c Enclosed herewith are 8 copies of a self-explanatory
LHM which sets forth the opinion of AUSA, EDLA, in connection
with the veiled threat contained in the communication to
the U. S. Supreme Court, and also enclosed are two copies
of FD-376.

AUSA RICHARD E. OLSEN was contacted on 12/10/69
for an opinion in this matter. OLSEN stated that it is
apparent that subject has a mental problem. OLSEN said
he would give consideration to the possibility of having
subject committed to a mental institution for observation
but before taking any such direct action, he wanted to
review the prior communications submitted in connection
with this matter. *vac*

OLSEN noted that he is currently engaged in a
lengthy trial in USDC, but that he would afford this matter
appropriate attention at the first opportunity.

Liaison will be maintained with OLSEN in order
to determine his progress in this matter. *b7c*

2-Bureau (Encl. 10)
1-WFO (Encl. 1)
2-New Orleans

ENCLOSURE

(5)

REC-56 *b7c*

62-105553-13

15 DEC 1969

*1cc LHM 20
per Sec. 4
12/19/69*

NO 9-2483/mhl

One copy of the enclosed LHM is being furnished WFO since WFO is in possession of prior memoranda and correspondence in connection with this matter.

The Bureau may desire to furnish a copy of the enclosed LHM to Secret Service, Washington, D. C.

One copy each of the enclosed LHM is being furnished to Secret Service and USA, both New Orleans.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No.

December 12, 1969

Director
United States Secret Service
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D. C. 20220

Re: [REDACTED] b7c

Dear Sir:

The information furnished herewith concerns an individual who is believed to be covered by the agreement between the FBI and Secret Service concerning Presidential protection, and to fall within the category or categories checked.

1. ☐ Has attempted or threatened bodily harm to any government official or employee, including foreign government officials residing in or planning an imminent visit to the U. S., because of his official status.
2. ☐ Has attempted or threatened to redress a grievance against any public official by other than legal means.
3. ☐ Because of background is potentially dangerous; or has been identified as member or participant in communist movement; or has been under active investigation as member of other group or organization inimical to U. S.
4. ☐ U. S. citizens or residents who defect from the U. S. to countries in the Soviet or Chinese Communist blocs and return.
5. ☒ Subversives, ultrarightists, racists and fascists who meet one or more of the following criteria:
 - (a) ☐ Evidence of emotional instability (including unstable residence and employment record) or irrational or suicidal behavior;
 - (b) ☐ Expressions of strong or violent anti-U. S. sentiment;
 - (c) ☒ Prior acts (including arrests or convictions) or conduct or statements indicating a propensity for violence and antipathy toward good order and government.
6. ☐ Individuals involved in illegal bombing or illegal bomb-making.

Photograph ☐ has been furnished ☐ enclosed ☐ is not available
☐ may be available through _____

Very truly yours,


John Edgar Hoover
Director

1 - Special Agent in Charge (Enclosure(s))
U. S. Secret Service

Enclosure(s)

(Upon removal of classified enclosures, if any, this transmittal form becomes UNCLASSIFIED.)



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
December 12, 1969

b7c

[REDACTED]

Your attention is invited to previous memoranda submitted in connection with captioned individual under dates of August 14 and October 7, 1969. The U. S. Supreme Court, Washington, D. C., received a communication dated November 5, 1969, from Captioned individual, a copy of which is set forth as follows.

This communication was directed to the U. S. Supreme Court via the U.S. Postal System.

62-105555-13

[REDACTED]

ENCLOSURE

b7c

TRUE COPY

United States Supreme Court
Washington, D. C.

11 - 5 - 1969

To The Entire Court:

Which Is Not a Democratic Court of Justice. It is a Communist Kangaroo Court.

I am going On Fifty One I only know Three(3) Lawyers Real Honest Truthful Lawyers. In My Book They were a God To Men whom such Kangaroo courts as This one and All courts unlawful sent to Prison for The almighty Dirty Dollar

Lyndon B. Johnson had John and Robert Kennedy Murdered, And The half breed communist Dictator Is still running The Government through Richard Nixon. All Lieing Politicians Talks about Organized Crime-- Organized Crime Originated In Washington. Hdq's The U. S. Supreme Court Money and Backing the Fed Government

Now I am giving This Kangaroo Court A Choice. Help Clear My Name and My Record of Dam Lies by The Dam Dirty Law and Dirty Crooked Devil Judges. Or See That I get a check each Month for \$300.00 Starting Immediately.Or between Now and Nov. 5, 1970 There will be No More Hell Hole called Washington, D. C. I will See Personally That Russia destroys It.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

b7c

United States Supreme Court
Washington, D.C.

To The Supreme Court:

11-5-1969

Which is Not a Democratic Court of
Justice. It is A Communist Menagerie
Court.

I am going on fifty five I only know
three (3) lawyers that I honest trust in
lawyers. All the Book they were a God
to men whom such Menagerie Courts as
this one and all Courts will send
to prison for the Almighty Dollar
Wilson B. Johnson had John and Robert
Kennedy murdered, and the third breed
Communist Dictator is still running the
Government through Richard Nixon.
All these politicians talk about Organized
Crime — Organized Crime originated in
Washington. I do's the U.S. Supreme Court
is honey and sucking the fed Government
Now I am giving this Menagerie Court
a choice. Help clear my name and
my record of Dem lies by the Dem
dirty law and dirty crooked Devil Judges.
Or see that I get a check each month
for \$300.00 starting immediately or between
Nov and Nov. 5, 1970 where will be no
more hell hole called Washington, D.C.
I will see personally what Russia destroys
it.

b7c

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
U.S. POSTAGE

6c

United States Supreme Court
Washington, D.C.

ZIP CODE

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

67c

57C
Re: [REDACTED]

On December 10, 1969, Assistant U. S. Attorney Richard E. Olsen, Eastern District of Louisiana, New Orleans, reviewed the aforementioned communication directed to the U. S. Supreme Court. Mr. Olsen advised that he would not entertain prosecution of [REDACTED] under the Federal Extortion statute for the reason that the wording in the communication is vague, non-specific and contains only a veiled threat. Mr. Olsen stated he did not desire any investigation to be conducted in this matter.

57C
A review of the above referenced memoranda will disclose that [REDACTED] has previously submitted similar type communications as set forth above, to the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Veterans Administration. These communications contain similar type wording as noted in the above communication and indicate that [REDACTED] is insistent in receiving an increase in his Veterans Administration pension and also in having his name cleared in connection with his conviction of a second degree murder charge in the late 1940's, for which he served approximately ten years.

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET2

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.



Deleted under exemption(s) b7C with no segregable material available for release to you.



Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.



Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.



Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):



For your information: _____



The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

File #23 Serial 13 p 6 & 7

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
 X DELETED PAGE(S) X
 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
 X FOR THIS PAGE X
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-105555)

DATE: 1/29/70

FROM : SAC, NEW ORLEANS [REDACTED] (P)

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]
U. S. SUPREME COURT - VICTIM
EXTORTION
(OO: NEW ORLEANS)

Remylet, 12/12/69.

On 1/27/70, AUSA RICHARD M. OLSEN, Eastern District of La., New Orleans, La. was contacted concerning the oral discussion held with him on 12/10/69 relative to the possibility of subject being committed to a mental institution. It is noted that this oral discussion was confirmed by letter to the USA, Eastern District of La., under date of 12/12/69.

Mr. OLSEN advised that due to his heavy workload and recent trial commitments he has had no opportunity to conduct research into this matter. He stated, however, that he would explore the possibility of subject being committed to either a Federal or State mental institution.

Liaison will be continued with OLSEN in an effort to determine his progress in this matter.

2-BUREAU
2-NEW ORLEANS

(4)

EX-110
REC-58

62-105555-14
FEB 2 1970

58 FEB 14 1970

STAMP

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-105555)

FROM : SAC, NEW ORLEANS [REDACTED] (C)

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]
U. S. SUPREME COURT - VICTIM
EXTORTION
OO: NO

b7c

DATE: 3/24/70

Re Bureau letter 12/2/69, and New Orleans letter, 1/29/70.

By letter dated 3/3/70, AUSA RICHARD M. OLSEN, EDLA, New Orleans, La., advised as follows:

Reference is made to your letter dated February 19, 1970, relative to the above captioned subject. After further consideration of this matter, it is my opinion that there is no justifiable basis for charging this defendant with violating the Federal Extortion Statute and/or attempting to have him committed to the Federal Medical Center at Springfield, Missouri.

E

As such, we are closing our file relative to this matter and suggest your office do likewise.

In view of the foregoing opinion that there is no basis to attempt to have subject committed to the Federal Medical Center at Springfield, Mo., New Orleans is closing this case, UACB.

② Bureau
1-New Orleans

REC-103

[REDACTED]
(3) *b7c*

62-105555-15

13 MAR 27 1970

STA



58 APR 6 1970

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

20 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b7C, D with no segregable material available for release to you.

☒ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to Supreme Court the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

_____ Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

File # 23 serials 16 through 19

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX



**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535**

To: SAC, Washington Field Office (9-4093)

March 16, 1977

From: Director, FBI

FBI FILE NO. 62-105555

LAB. NO. D-770225010 LL

Re: UNSUBS. AKA [REDACTED]

Threatening Letter Postmarked 1/28/77,
Topeka, Kansas;
MRS. LYNDON B. JOHNSON - VICTIM;
EXT
OO: Kansas City

Examination requested by:

Washington Field Office

Reference:

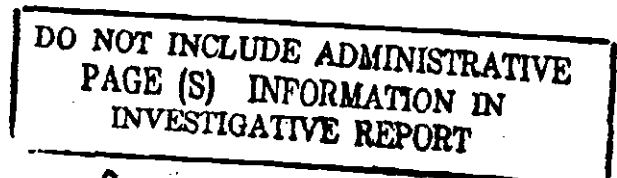
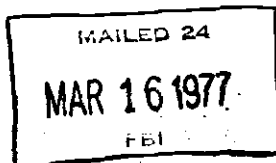
Airtel 2/23/77 11

Examination requested:

Document

Remarks:

If a further comparison in this matter is desired, it is suggested that hand printing samples in the wording of the questioned writing be obtained from [REDACTED]



Enclosures (2) (2 Lab report)

2 - Kansas City [REDACTED]

1 - New Orleans [REDACTED]

Enclosures (2) (2 Lab report)

Enclosure (Lab report)

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

76 APR 6 1977

1 5048
2 5248
3 4925

REPORT
of theFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To SAC, Washington Field Office (9-4093)

March 16, 1977

FBI FILE NO. 62-105555 -20

LAB. NO. D-770225010 LL

Re: UNSUBS. AKA *b7c*

Threatening Letter Postmarked 1/28/77,
Topeka, Kansas;
MRS. LYNDON B. JOHNSON - VICTIM;
EXT

Specimens received 2/24/77

Qc5 Envelope bearing hand printed address "Lady Bird Johnson
Johnson City, Texas"

Qc6 Hand printed letter dated 1/28/77 beginning "I've got proof..."

Result of examination:

b7c Specimens Qc5 and Qc6 were associated in the Anonymous
Letter File with Q1 and Q2 received in the Laboratory on 8/13/69
in the case [REDACTED] U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE -
VICTIM; EXTORTION," and Q3 and Q4 received on 12/3/69 in the case
[REDACTED] U.S. SUPREME COURT - VICTIM; EXTORTION."

It was concluded that Qc5 and Qc6 were prepared by
the person or persons who prepared Q1 through Q4, mentioned
above.

b7c The only available known writing of [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] consists of fingerprint card signatures. These
signatures are not adequate to permit a satisfactory handwriting
comparison with the questioned writing on Qc5 and Qc6.

Specimens Qc5 and Qc6 are retained.

[REDACTED] (7)

b7c

2. Concluded QCS + QC6 persons)
Q1- Q4.

3. Only available known [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] FPC sign.
b7C [REDACTED] not adequate comparisons QCS + QC6.
4. QCS + QC6 retained.

RECORDED
2/25/77
tkl

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NO LAB FILE

Laboratory Work Sheet

To: SAC, Washington Field Office (9-4093)

FBI FILE NO. 62-105555-20

LAB. NO. D-770225010 LL

Re: UNSUBS. AKA [REDACTED] b7c

YOUR NO.

Threatening Letter Postmarked 1/28/77,
Topeka, Kansas ;
MRS. LYNDON B. JOHNSON - VICTIM;
EXT

Examination by: [REDACTED] b7c

OO: Kansas City
Examination requested by:

Washington Field Office

Reference:

Airtel 2/23/77

Examination requested:

Document ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

Specimens received:

2/24/77

1. Qc5 + Qc6 associated ALF Q1 + Q2
received in the Lab 8/13/69 in
case "[REDACTED] U.S. Dept.
of Agriculture - Vict.; Ext.," and
Q3 + Q4 received 12/3/69 in case
"[REDACTED] U.S. Supreme
Court - Vict.; Ext."

Qc5 - Envelope bearing hand printed address "Lady Bird Johnson
Johnson City, Texas" (one)

Qc6 - Hand printed letter dated 1/28/77 beginning "I've got proof..."

2 - Kansas City

2 - K.C. [REDACTED] b7c
1 - New Orleans - [REDACTED]

MAR 3 1977

RECORDED
2/25/77
tkl

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NO LAB FILE

Laboratory Work Sheet

To: SAC, Washington Field Office (9-4093)

FBI FILE NO.

62-105555-20

LAB. NO.

D-770225010 LL

Re: UNSUBS. AKA

YOUR NO.

Threatening Letter Postmarked 1/28/77,
Topeka, Kansas ;
MRS. LYNDON B. JOHNSON - VICTIM;
EXT

Examination by:

OO: Kansas City

Examination requested by:

Washington Field Office

Reference:

Airtel 2/23/77

Examination requested:

Document ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~

Specimens received:

2/24/77

- Qc5 Qc1 Envelope bearing hand printed address "Lady Bird Johnson Johnson City, Texas"
- Qc6 Qc2 Hand printed letter dated 1/28/77 beginning "I've got proof..."
- 2 - Kansas City

TOGRAPHY
5107

D-770225010 TL Qc5



Lady Bird Johnson
Johnson City, Texas

676



LADY BIRD JOHNSON
JOHNSON CITY, TEXAS

JAN. 28, 1977

I've got PROOF OF L.B. JOHNSON POLITICAL CAREER
ABOUT KILLING HIS OPPONENTS WHEN HE WAS RUNNING
FOR THE SENATE AND HAVING JOHN F. AND ROBERT
KENNEDY MURDERED, AND HOW YOU AND LYNDON
JOHNSON STOLE K.T.S.B. TV STATION. THERE IS NOTHING
DIRTIER THAN POLITICS AND POLITICIANS. IF YOU WANT
ME TO KEEP QUIET SEND ME \$550.000 WITHIN 15 DAYS
AFTER RECEIVING THIS.



67-

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET16

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.



Deleted under exemption(s) b7c with no segregable material available for release to you.



Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to Supreme Court the subject of your request.



Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.



Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):



For your information: _____



The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

File #23 - Serials 20a through 26

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
 X DELETED PAGE(S) X
 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
 X FOR THIS PAGE X
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX